The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Wm Rullkoetter 1902

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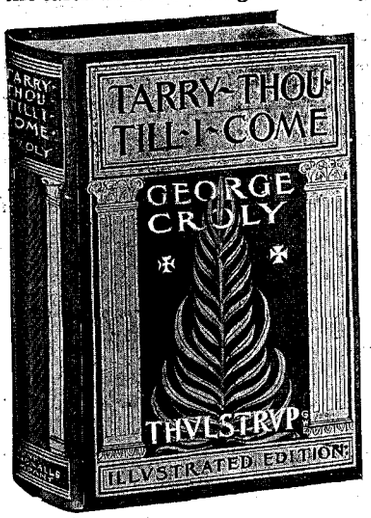

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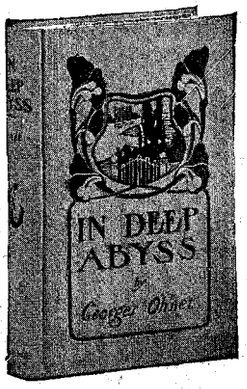

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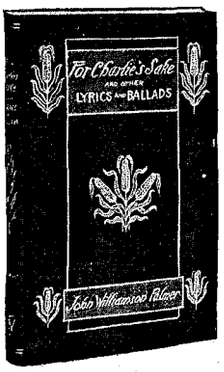

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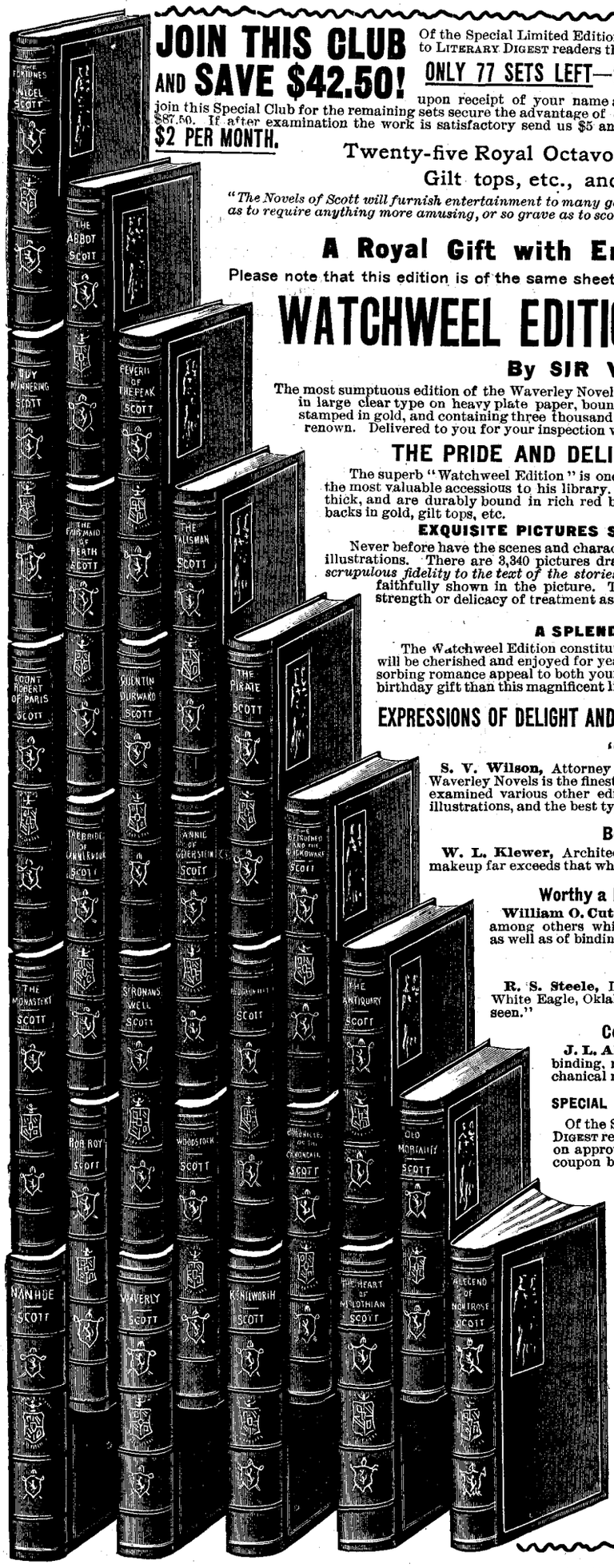

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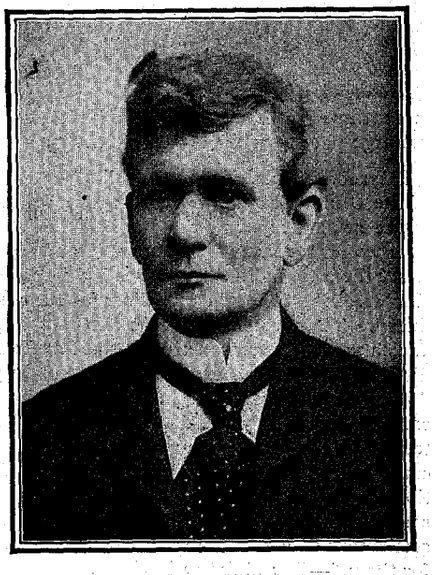
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STEEL WORKERS VS. STEEL TRUST.

WHAT *The Iron Age* calls "the first trial of strength between organized labor and the most conspicuous of modern industrial consolidations" continues to fill the columns of the daily press with a great mass of news and comment. The newspapers think that it may take rank with the Homestead, Pullman, Chicago, Anthracite Coal, and other great labor wars, and *The Iron Age* believes that it "may profoundly affect the iron industry of this country for many years to come." There does not seem to be a general agreement between the officials of the mills and of the men as to what the trouble is about. The steel officials say that "the demand is that in a non-union mill a non-union employee, who is paid at least as high as the union wage scale, shall be coerced by the company to join a union or shall be discharged." But President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association replies: "We have never made such a demand. We never will. We are demanding simply that the companies sign and enforce our scale in all their mills, and thus do away with the injustice of running the mills employing the lower-priced non-union labor during dull seasons, while our own men were idle. As to the organization of the men in the non-union mills, we ask only that the companies do not interfere with our efforts at organization and do not prohibit the men from joining us." The Chicago *Tribune* interprets the disagreement by saying: "While non-union employees benefited by a strike might theoretically do otherwise, they are almost sure to join the union. The aim of this strike is, therefore, to draw all employees affected into the union to consolidate them for the exercise of more power over the management of the steel industry and over the distribution of its returns." As to how long the strike will last, no one ventures to predict. The following statement is issued by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.:

"The United States Steel Corporation will not consent to any arbitration of the present difficulty. There is nothing to arbitrate. The company stands willing to agree to the demands of the men as to wages and hours. If there is any other question at issue it is merely a sentimental one raised by the Amalgamated Association."

The sympathy of the press is not so largely with the men as it was during the anthracite coal strike. The Philadelphia *North American*, which usually sympathizes with the labor view, thinks that the course of the union is "most unfortunate," and the New York *Journal*, while supporting the union's position in the main, says warningly: "Remember that the decadence of England's industries dates from the disastrous engineering strike of years ago. The ground lost then never has been and probably never will be made up." The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, however, considers "untenable" the trust's "assertion that its employees shall not be permitted to find protection in union"; and the Denver *News* tells "the real reason why the steel combine will not unionize all of their mills" as follows:



THEODORE J. SHAFFER,
President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

"By maintaining certain non-union mills they retain a club in their hands whereby they can beat unionism to death. All of the trust mills do not run all of the time, and vary in their work in accordance with orders for their product. The trust is thereby enabled to keep non-union mills running and close down the union mills or run them on short time. In this manner the union men can be starved out and the organization disrupted, and all by a skilful manipulation of orders as received by the trust. The Amalgamated Association does not propose to permit any such flank movement to be made on organized labor. Hence its united demand for the unionizing of all the mills controlled by the trust, and for the reason stated the demand must be conceded to be a just one."

May Repeat British Experience.—"Are we about to repeat in this country the dear experience bought by Great Britain some six years ago? In the strike of the steel workers this danger threatens. Will it be seen in time to avoid the disastrous consequences?

"It will be recalled that the engineers' strike in England resulted in so crippling the iron and steel industry of that country that supremacy and prestige in this important line passed from England to other countries, America getting the greater share. The engineers' strike was our opportunity, and we took the fullest advantage of it. And now, just as we are beginning to feel sure of our ground, just as our supremacy in iron and steel manufactures is coming to be grudgingly admitted even by our competitors, a still bigger strike than that of the engineers' has begun. Will it affect us as the former one did the British? Will

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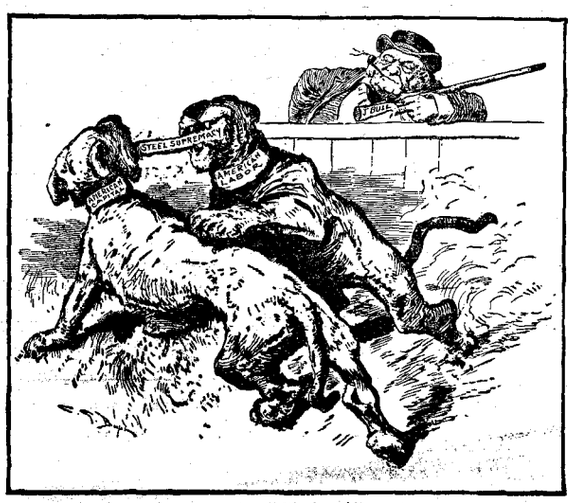
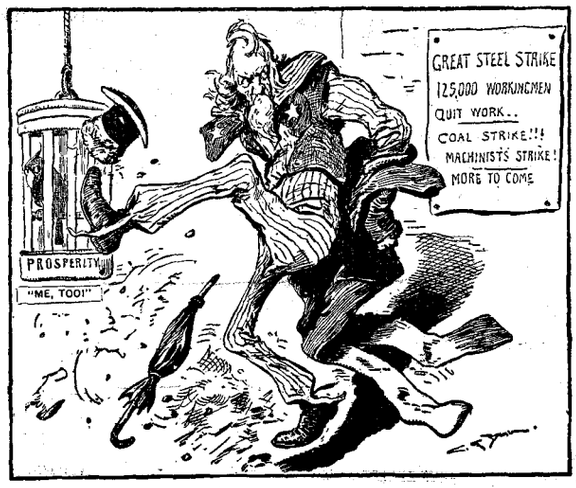


J. B.: "Sic 'em!"
—*The New York World.*



"B'GOSH, LET'S ALL STRIKE!"
—*The New York World.*

THE STRIKE IN CARICATURE.

it continue until our trade is crippled and our supremacy and prestige pass to others?"—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

Interested Spectators.—"While English holders of the stock of the United States Steel corporation would prefer to have the strike settled at once, the English and German steel and iron men would prefer to have it extend and endure. Nothing would cheer them up more than to see the productivity of that American 'steel trust' which has disturbed them so much greatly reduced. They would feel that life was worth the living. The Welsh manufacturers of tinplate and their men have been in sore distress since this country began supplying itself with tinplate. So there will be rejoicing in Wales over the closing of the American tinplate mills yesterday. There will be a strong desire entertained there that they may not be reopened for months to come. Probably many foreign workmen, if asked for contributions to the strike fund of the Amalgamated Association, would see that it was to their interest to give them, and thus delay the settlement of a dispute whose continuance means employment for them."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

A Socialist View.—"The full significance of the present struggle should not fail of appreciation from every workingman in the United States. In this contest the right of workingmen to combine into class organizations for the immediate betterment of their condition is at stake. Should the steel workers fail in their attempt to exercise that right, the trade-union movement will receive a blow from which it can never recover.

"We say 'never,' because the economic conditions in North America have reached the stage where the class division is more strongly marked than anywhere else in the world. Nowhere has the ownership of industry concentrated so rapidly and inexorably into fewer hands, and consequently nowhere else has there developed a wage-working class so completely dependent upon owners of industry for the opportunity to labor and live. And as this class division has become clearer, so have the interests of the opposing classes of workers and capitalists come into sharper conflict. To-day these interests are represented by the steel trust on one hand and the Amalgamated Association on the other.

"Victory or defeat for the steel workers will therefore affect not them alone, but every wage-worker in the United States. This battle will be the determining factor in the future struggles of organized labor with organized capital upon the economic field for a larger share of the workers' product. For the economic struggle of labor against capital can not assume any other form than that of a struggle for a share, until labor comes into rightful possession of the industrial machinery which is labor's own creation, and can then enjoy the full value of its product."—*The New York Worker.*

"Signing the Scale."—"President Shaffer 'simply' asks that these companies 'sign the scale' for the non-union as well as for the union mills. What does signing the scale mean? Not wages, not hours, alone. Wages are as high if not higher in the non-union mills, and the hours are the same. The 'scale' when signed puts the men in the mill under the control of the union. The men no longer have the right to make their own contracts with their employers. They can not agree to work for higher wages than union men get in other mills. They can not make terms satisfactory to themselves about piecework, overtime, apprentices, new men, and the many other matters that come up for adjustment in the management of a mill. All these things will be arranged by the union in its 'scale.' Anybody who has had experience of the working of a labor-union scale knows that it involves a multitude of things, important things, besides the fundamental question of hours and wages.

"Signing the scale for the non-union mills would have made union men of the employees in those mills so far as their substantial rights and interests are concerned, except that until they actually enroll themselves as members they would have been absolved from the duty to pay dues and assessments. They have hitherto chosen to be free, they would then have been bound, and not by their own act, but by the unauthorized and tyrannical act of their employers under compulsion and duress of Mr. T. J. Shaffer."—*The New York Times.*

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST STRIKERS.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been attracted recently by the granting of three injunctions restraining striking employees from picketing the works of their former employers to persuade or otherwise prevent other employees from taking their places. These injunctions have been issued by Judge Gager of the superior court for New Haven County, Conn., by Judge Wing of the federal court in Cleveland, and by another federal judge in Cincinnati. Judge Gager enjoins one hundred and fifty-one strikers from interfering with the new workmen of their former employer, and directs the sheriff to attach the strikers' property in the sum of $25,000. They are enjoined, among other things, "from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of the plaintiff by way of threats, persuasions, personal violence, intimidation or other means," or "from congregating or loitering about in the neighborhood of the premises of the plaintiff or in other places with the intent to interfere with the employees of the plaintiff or the prosecution of their business, or to interfere or obstruct in any manner the business or trade of the plaintiff." The hearing on the permanency of the injunction will come up at the September term of the superior court, by which time the strike may be over. In Cleveland Judge Wing enjoined the members of an iron-molders' union "from picketing the premises or interfering in any manner whatsoever with the business or the employees" of a certain steel company, and in Cincinnati the justice mentioned above

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enjoined the striking machinists from picketing certain works and from "interfering" with the employees.

The Chicago *Evening Post* asks if such injunctions as these are not "judicial legislation," and the New York *Herald* says: "To enjoin men from resorting to moral suasion would seem to be an abuse of the injunction power as unwarranted by law as by common sense, and an infringement of the constitutional right of free speech." Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"Moral suasion can not be put down in this country by injunction. The principles of American liberty can not be overridden so easily. Against the inconvenience and trouble which picketing involves we must reckon the safeguards of the Constitution which protect the rights of free speech and of assembling together for lawful purposes. It is as lawful to persuade men not to work as it is to persuade them to work, and the right to do so is subject to no limitations. The question whether injunction is the proper remedy, even in such cases as that of Debs, is still held to be an open one by lawyers and publicists; not in practise, but in the forum of opinion and debate. It is held by Professor Bascom, for example, that 'when Debs and others not designated were enjoined not to do certain acts, and were afterward punished for disobedience, the court became at once a legislative, judicial, and executive body.' The analogies of the Debs case, however, are not applicable to the injunctions issued at Ansonia and Cincinnati, where no violence is charged, but only peaceable means of dissuading men from continuing in the service of their employers."

DAMAGE TO WESTERN CROPS.

REFRESHING rains have remedied somewhat a situation that for a time newspaper writers thought disastrous to the farmers of Kansas, Arkansas, and Missouri; but, even with this relief, the corn crops in those States, according to the press despatches, will be only about a quarter of the ordinary yield, and the scarcity of hay and corn will seriously cripple the live-stock industry. The temperature at a number of points in these three States ran up to 110 and 112 degrees, and passed the 100 mark every day during the first two weeks of July. In some parts of Arkansas no rain had fallen for three months until a few days ago. The Kansas City *Times* says: "The drouth has dried up the grass, destroyed much of the corn, damaged the potatoes fifty per cent., and endangered the fruit, and in addition it has forced the farmers to sell their cattle and hogs at a sacrifice because of the feed shortage." And the Kansas City *Journal* says of the corn that "it is a question whether there will be half a crop or none at all."

B. W. Snow, crop expert and statistician for *The Orange Judd Farmer* (Chicago), made the following report on the 19th:

"The showers reported in portions of Kansas and Missouri are too light and scattered to afford any permanent relief, and their effect is more than offset by the rapidly growing damage in Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska, and so far as corn results are concerned these are the States that demand attention.

"Broadly speaking, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, with one-fourth of total corn acreage this year, may be largely eliminated from any calculations as to the size of the corn crop, and rains in this territory will now be valuable, not for the corn they will make, but to make pasturage and fodder for farm animals. A month of high temperatures without moisture during the period where the crop was coming into the tassel has passed, and while rains now restore the color of the plant and the new growth of blades, they would not produce even a growth of nubbins.

"Making ample allowance for late rains and favored districts, it is difficult to see how these four States can secure more than from a quarter to a third of a crop at most.

"During the last week crop deterioration has been rapid in a considerable portion of Nebraska, south of the Platte, in Southern and Southeastern Iowa, and in Southern and Southwestern Illinois, while local drought damage is being reported from important districts in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It is this new development showing a rapidly extending drouth area that makes the present situation so serious."

The Kansas papers take a decidedly optimistic view of the situation. Some of them recall that the years of small yield have been the years of high price, and *vice versa*. The year that gave the smallest yield per acre in the history of the country (1881) brought the farmers more money than they had ever realized before from corn, and the "bumper" crop (in 1896) gave the smallest total monetary return. A Topeka despatch to the Kansas City *Journal* says:

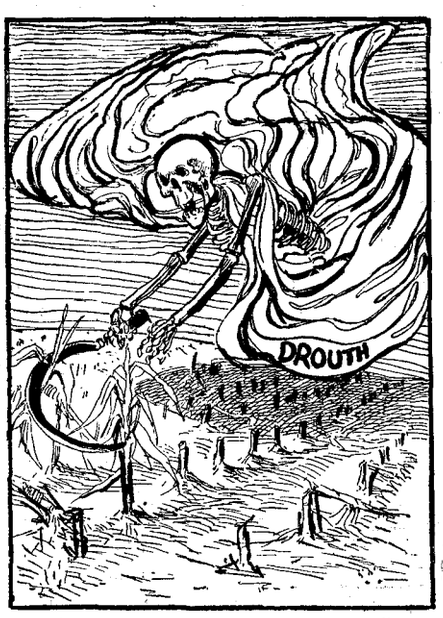
"F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, does not share in the general opinion of the ruin that will come upon Kansas as a result of the present dry spell. The damage to hay and corn has been serious, but the deficiency will be nearly made up by the great crops of kafir corn and alfalfa that have been raised.

"Mr. Coburn states that there are over 90,000 acres of kafir corn and alfalfa in the State, which has not been materially affected by the dry weather. In addition to this, there are 40,000,000 bushels of old corn in the hands of the farmers. This of itself is nearly a fourth of the average crop. The farmer who has stored his corn for the last two years will not be seriously crippled."

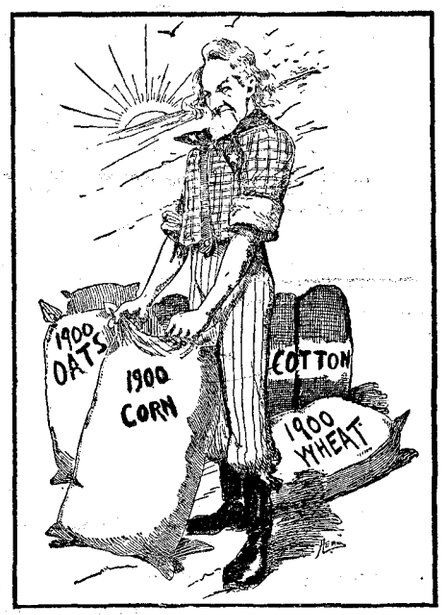
"Kansas is too rich in resources, credit, and prosperity," declares the Topeka *Capital*, "to be seriously halted in its forward strides by a single unfavorable season," and it goes on to say:

"The despatch from Chicago stating that it is estimated there that Kansas will lose one hundred million dollars by the drouth is a ridiculous misrepresentation. Kansas will suffer from a small crop of hay and corn, but it was never in better condition to face a dry season. Some stock will have to be sacrificed, but it will be a small fraction of the vast herds of live stock which Kansas will care for this year.

"There are millions of bushels of old corn in farmers' hands, while alfalfa, tho a comparatively new crop, has sprung up all



"MAN PROPOSES, BUT GOD DISPOSES."
—*The Denver News.*



UNCLE SAM: "Well, thank goodness, we have something put by."
—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE DROUTH.

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over the corn area and will be valuable feed in place of the other hay and in a measure of corn."

And the Topeka *Mail and Breeze* makes this breezy comment:

"If necessary Kansas can afford to take a rest for one season and then be in better shape than the average State of this Union. There is enough money in the banks to pay the bills for a year if the worst should come to the worst.

"But even in the line of crops there is no reason to send up any particular wailings and lamentations.

"When the wheat crop is threshed, it will be found to be the biggest in the history of Kansas. The value of the wheat crop alone will foot up to nearly sixty million dollars, or $40 for every man, woman, and child. The value of other things produced in Kansas even this drouthy year will amount to sixty millions more.

"One hundred and twenty million dollars produced in a single year isn't bad. It is equal in value to the entire gold output of the entire United States.

"You who are growling, where are you going to better yourself? . . . .

"Kansas has stood drouths before and come out more than conqueror. That was when her people were poor and in debt to the limit. Now the people of Kansas are rich. Most of them are out of debt and we can stand it.

"If the crops fail this year the ground will have a rest, and next year the crop will be enough bigger than the average to make up the shortage of this season.

"There'll be a good time by and by."

The Omaha *World-Herald* believes that drouths in that region can be easily prevented. It says:

"Sufficient water escapes from the West each spring and passes on its roaring, destructive way southward, to supply the entire area affected by the present partial drouth with the life-giving fluid for an entire season. Such water, retained in properly constructed reservoirs in the foothills and cañons of the western mountains, conducted by irrigating canals through the fields and pastures of the western States, drained upon the lands only when excessive heat or continued dryness of weather requires that the crops be nurtured, would preclude a possibility of a return of present conditions, disturbing fluctuations of the markets would cease, and the world would rest, content in its knowledge that its food-supply is not endangered."

Population of the World.—The reports of the decennial censuses which have lately been received from France, Italy, Germany, and Austria, following closely the census taken in this country a few months ago, suggest, in the language of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, "a new estimate of the population of the earth, as a bookkeeping entry, so to speak, appropriate to embarkation upon the twentieth century." It continues:

"From the most reliable data now attainable, it appears that the present population of North America is 104,000,000, while that of the whole Western hemisphere is in the neighborhood of 142,000,000, which approximates the population of Europe a century ago. Europe now contains 390,000,000 inhabitants. The gain of the Americas in the past ten years has been 20,000,000, while that of Europe in the same time has not far exceeded 30,000,000. The Western hemisphere is fast 'catching up.' Africa, relieved of the devastations of the slave trade, is gaining in population more rapidly than at any previous time during the past one hundred years. A high authority placed the population of Africa ten years ago at 163,953,000, and of Asia at 825,954,000. It is probable that if the earth contained 1,468,999,000 people then, it contains not far from 1,540,000,000 now."

With this general estimate the New York *Mail and Express* and *The Deseret News* (Salt Lake City) agree, tho, as the latter paper points out, the whole calculation is largely a matter of guesswork, since the number of aborigines in North and South America and in Africa can not be given with any great precision, and the population of Asia is a matter of dispute. Both papers indulge in some speculation as to the growth of population during future centuries. Robert P. Porter, former commissioner of the census, calculates that the population of the United States in the year 2000 will be 300,000,000; but *The Mail and Express* remarks that such prophecies can not have much value, on account of the unforeseen factors, such as "war, plague, and pestilence," which may arise and entirely upset the statistician's calculations.

NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY IN PROSPECT.

THE American press welcome the interview given in London last week by Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, as an evidence that within a year, probably, a treaty will be concluded between Great Britain and the United States that will insure the speedy construction of the long-delayed isthmian canal. The main cause of the delay, it will be remembered, has been the insistence by the United States Senate that the canal be an American canal, controlled by the United States in peace and war, a contention that Great Britain has been unwilling to grant. As the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty provided for the neutrality of the canal, England has relied upon that treaty to enforce her claim of neutrality, while the attitude of the United States has virtually been that if we could not make the canal American, we would not make one at all. Lord Pauncefote now says that he expects to bring over a treaty in the fall that will meet the views of the Senate. To quote his words:

"I may say that, when I return to the United States at the end of October, I hope to take with me a Nicaragua treaty that will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British cabinet. It goes without saying that the President has made himself cognizant of the opinions of the Senate and of the Secretary of State.

"There is no use wasting time over treaties which the Senate is likely to refuse. I really believe the differences of opinion between the two nations are capable of settlement in an agreement fair to both.

"If I could finish my delightful labors in the United States by accomplishing this end I should indeed feel gratified. But the only way this can be attained is step by step, with proposition followed by counter-proposition, and eventually a happy medium. It is slow, but I hope it is sure. If I thought anything could be done before October, I would return prior to that date, but I do not believe that anything would be gained. . . . .

"You may be sure that whatever is agreed upon between the two governments will meet with the approval of the Senate."

"It may be assumed," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "that the British Government is prepared to make substantial concessions to public sentiment in the United States"; and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reports: "Officials here say that, stripped of its purely ornamental pleasantries, and rendered into plain English, Lord Pauncefote's talk means that Great Britain is ready to accept the conditions imposed by the United States Senate, and enter upon negotiations for a fortified canal." *The Times* remarks editorially that this is "a new and significant assurance that the friendship between Great Britain and the United States is too firm and cordial to be disturbed even by really serious conflicts of interest and policy." "Piercing the isthmus," says the Washington *Star*, "is the last step necessary to make the world snug and neighborly. The railroads, the telegraph, and swift ocean navigation have done the rest. When this canal is dug distance indeed will have been annihilated."

The London comment on the Ambassador's announcement, as reported by cable, is also of considerable interest. "A wise diplomacy," says *The Daily News*, "would make the Nicaragua question a golden opportunity for strengthening the ties between

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the British people and their kinsfolk in the United States. The special nature of America's own claim to predominance can not be overlooked." *The Daily Mail* remarks: "Probably we shall find that Lord Pauncefote has consented to the fortification of the canal by the United States, the point upon which the previous negotiations split and foundered. At first sight it may seem that we are surrendering a good deal, and certainly there should be some solid equivalent in the direction of the Alaskan frontier. But, on consideration, it will be clear that it does not much matter to Great Britain whether the canal is protected or unprotected by fortifications. By their geographical position, and still more in virtue of the great fleet they are so rapidly creating, the United States, in any case, are bound in time of war to dominate the canal."

MORE DEMOCRATIC COMMENTS ON THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

THE widespread dissatisfaction with Mr. Bryan and "Bryanism" that has found expression in many Democratic papers the country over, and which we have quoted from time to time, is again seen in the comment on the refusal of the Ohio Democratic convention to indorse the silver leader and the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. Even Charles A. Towne, the leader of the Silver Republicans, who stumped the Northwest for Bryan last fall, says in an interview published in the New York *Herald* (Ind.):

"Free silver as an issue is absolutely dead in the West. I do not believe it will be mentioned in the Democratic platform or campaign of 1904. The feeling among Democrats in the West is that they want to win, and they do not care a rap what kind of a platform they have so long as it brings victory. . . . . .

"I believe that the platform adopted by the next Democratic national convention will be reactionary. I expect to see David B. Hill nominated for President, and I would not be at all surprised if Mr. Bryan should lead a faction composed of the elements which still uphold the principles of the Chicago and the Kansas City platforms. There is a strong feeling in the West in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hill or some other man from the East. The Democrats there are tired of defeat, and the drift is toward the adoption of a platform which will ignore the issues of the last two Presidential campaigns."

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, perhaps the leading silver man in the House, also intimated a few days ago in Washington that silver agitation just now is unseasonable, altho he expresses the hope that some future exigency will bring the question to the front again. He says:

"It is the increased quantity of gold that has restored prices and stimulated industrial enterprises. The quantitative theory has won, and the men who advocated the free coinage of silver as a means simply to secure for the world's business a greater quantity of money have been vindicated. If the supply of gold should diminish, it would be but a short time before the demand for silver coinage would be renewed with increased vigor. We all know that the production of gold is very variable, and that an era of scanty supply always follows an era of abundant supply. The war in Africa has seriously interfered with the output of the African gold-mines, and I am informed that already Europe is beginning to feel the slow but sure results of a diminution of the flow of gold to her mints. Perhaps next time the demand for silver coinage will come from the other side of the water."

The Nashville *American* (Dem.) declares that the Ohio slight to Mr. Bryan is "the beginning of the end," and adds: "Mr. Bryan is losing his grip, slowly, surely, inevitably. He is not a dead duck, but he is a lame duck, and the time is approaching when he will be politically moribund. He sprang upon the popular political stage with dizzy suddenness. His exit will be slower, but none the less certain." The Memphis *Commercial* (Dem.) similarly remarks: "One year ago Bryan's name was on every Ohioan's lip. Now he is lecturing in small Mississippi towns, making a few dollars while it is yet day and before his sun goes down permanently. Such is the ingratitude of politicians!" "As a Democratic leader," says the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), "his race is run." "The party has tried free silverism twice," observes the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "and twice has placed its standard in the hands of Mr. Bryan. Nothing less than a miracle can make it possible that it shall do either of these things in 1904." To the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) it seems that "Mr. Bryan has proved his courage and sincerity—he ought to give the party a chance to try the old plan which gave the country the only Democratic President it has had since the war." The St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.) regards the abandonment of Bryanism as "a return to true political concepts," and the Charleston *Post* (Dem.) thinks that the Ohio Democrats have "set an excellent example." The Mobile *Register* (Dem.) hopes the time is near when the party "will cut loose from association with repudiation and win back the confidence of the country," and the Augusta *Herald* (Dem.) remarks that "the tip from

THE REAL NEBRASKA BULL FIGHTER.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

Ohio Democrats is that they have thrown off the yoke." "The silver question is not a live question," says the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), and, adds the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), "Bryanism must be dropped." The Ohio Democrats, the Memphis *Scimitar* (Dem.) believes, "have set an example which will be followed in other States," and the Albany *Argus* (Dem.) remarks similarly that "the Ohio convention is merely a sort of first fruits or visible evidence of the practical unanimity of the Democratic Party in demanding that dead issues and disastrous alliances be dropped." A number of papers express this view. "We do not conceal our opinion," declares the Columbia *State* (Dem.), "that the Ohio plan is likely to be very generally adopted by the Democratic conventions of this year and next," and the Natchez *Democrat* (Dem.) says: "Other state conventions will follow in the same line before the next national convention will be called to order, and the indications point to the fact that the eclipse of Colonel Bryan and his fads will be the feature at each and every one. It begins to look as tho the rank and file will have a chance." "If Mr. Bryan wants to make another battle on the free-silver issue," remarks the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "he will find himself very lonesome." A number of similar opinions from other leading Democratic journals were quoted in these columns last week.

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As for Mr. Bryan himself, he has said on several occasions that he is not a candidate for any office, but, said he in St. Louis a few days ago, "I do not object to having it distinctly understood that I intend to fight to the bitter end every effort to force the abandonment of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms." The Houston *Post* (Dem.) regards the action of the Ohio convention as "regrettable," and the Denver *News* (Dem.) declares: "Colorado will stand for silver and it will stand by Bryan. And Colorado will fight for silver both in conventions and out of them. It will make no difference what conventions do—state or national. It will never suffer a second and even more deadly attack than the first upon its great mining industry without resisting to its utmost." The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) says:

"But Bryanism in Ohio is not dead. The men who believe in the leadership of the Nebraska man will not quietly submit to such degradation. To-day, all over Ohio, the Bryan element is up in arms and is threatening to place another Democratic ticket in the field which will stand on a platform to be drafted by such Democrats as Abe Patrick, General Sherwood, John J. Lentz, and John C. Welty. The sound-money Democracy may, in its hour of victory, read the handwriting on the wall. They will have to reckon with a powerful element in the party and one which will not be placated."

OUR REMARKABLE FOREIGN TRADE.

THE figures relating to the exports and imports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 were made public last week by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, and they present, in the judgment of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "the most remarkable exhibit ever shown by the commercial statistics of any nation on the face of the globe." "Not only are the figures the largest known to the records of commerce," it continues, "but they are in favor of this country to an extent that justifies the astonishment, not to say the consternation, they awaken among the nations with whom we trade." From the same paper is taken the following brief summary of the principal figures of last year's trade record:

"The total exports of the year amounted to $1,487,656,544. The imports for the year were $822,756,533. The balance of trade in our favor for the year was, therefore, $664,900,011. We shipped to our foreign correspondents $93,173,462 more than ever before, and at the same time we received from them $27,184,651 less than they consigned to us during the year last preceding. This gives us a balance of trade for the year in our favor of more than $120,000,000 greater than the previous maximum. The increase in exportations has been largely in cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions, but the most noticeable feature is the increase of nearly $90,000,000 in the exports of merchandise, mostly manufactured goods and machinery."

During the year ending June 30, 1901, the exports of domestic products were as follows:

		Compared with 1900 increase.
Breadstuffs	$267,487,239	$14,033,000
Cattle and hogs	36,537,062	7,500,000
Provisions	179,875,250	11,000,000
Cotton	313,283,578	71,500,000
Mineral oils	269,950,689	*4,000,000

*Decrease.

During the same period, the amount of imports and exports was as follows:

		†Increase.
Merchandise—Imports (of which $339,487,153 was free of duty)	$822,756,533	$565,062
Merchandise—Exports	1,460,352,266	89,588,695
Gold—Imports	64,571,852	19,998,668
Gold—Exports	53,229,520	4,962,761
Silver—Imports	36,384,041	1,127,739
Silver—Exports	54,285,180	*2,427,095

* Decrease. † On dutiable merchandise.

Exports of manufactures during the year show a slight decrease, chiefly due to a falling-off in the export of mineral oils and copper, and the curtailment of the sale of cotton manufactures in the East, owing to the Chinese disturbances. In the majority of the important articles of American manufacture, including steel rails and bars, pig iron, electrical machinery, boots and shoes, chemicals, cotton-seed oil, etc., the increase in exports during the past year has been phenomenal. Exports of agricultural products, too, register an advance over last year of about $104,000,000. "If the exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico had been included, as in former years," remarks the Washington *Times*, "the grand aggregate would have been a billion and a half; and the Boston *Herald* thinks that the present record "represents our high-tide mark, since it is quite improbable that we can go on piling up such an enormous amount of credit on the other side of the Atlantic."

This "enormous balance of trade," and what becomes of it, is the subject of a good deal of interesting speculation. "Why is not gold pouring in upon us yearly by the hundred millions in settlement of Europe's supposed debt to us?" asks the Baltimore *Sun*. "How is it that last year the excess of imports of

CHORUS OF SHY CANDIDATES: "You can't catch me!"
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

UNCLE SAM: "Well, I'm glad everybody doesn't wear that kind of trousers. It takes 'em too long to find their pockets."
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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gold over exports was but $11,342,332, whereas it ought to have been apparently at least $500,000,000?" It continues:

"The explanation is that we are in debt to Europe and the excess of exports goes to meet our obligations. The amount of our indebtedness to foreign countries was recently estimated at $3,300,000,000, most of which is debt to England. Germany, France, and Holland are also said to be our creditors for large amounts. American bonds and shares have recently been returned to us, it is believed, in large volume, but we still pay yearly on a great amount of foreign capital invested in our securities. Another and perhaps larger item of outgo represents the profits of Europeans from industries owned here by foreigners. Thousands of factories have been built among us by foreign manufacturers to get within our tariff wall, and the whole net receipts go to Europe. To be added are the large expenditures of American tourists, the profits of foreign shipping from our carrying trade, and life and fire insurance liabilities. To a certain extent, also, statistics of exports and imports are fallacious, since they do not represent the true values. Putting all items of outgo together, they seem practically to about balance the apparent excess of our exports over imports. It is optimistically asserted, it is true, that we are letting the large sums due us remain abroad at interest, since interest rates have often been higher in Europe recently than in New York. The return of our securities and the purchase of foreign loans no doubt help to redress the balance. It is to be feared, however, that we are not piling up a treasure abroad to the extent imagined, but are little more than meeting our obligations. It is cause enough of rejoicing to know that we are certainly not as badly off as we were five years ago."

CHINESE LABOR FOR THE SOUTH.

THE suggestion of a leading Southern newspaper, the Mobile *Register*, that Chinese labor be introduced into the South, is regarded as a very original and singular attempt to counteract some of the evils of the present race problem. *The Register*, which is the oldest Democratic newspaper in Alabama, believes and frankly asserts that Chinese immigration would be beneficial to the South, and urges Southern representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Chinese exclusion law. "What we need," it says, "is a million active Chinese in the South to wake the negro population into activity. There is work enough for them and for the negroes too. We ought to have them; yet here is this un-American exclusion law in the way, barring from us the labor we most need and condemning us to put up with "incompetents who know we can not get along without them and take advantage of their knowledge."

Especial interest is given to this subject at the present time by the fact that the Geary Chinese exclusive law, which was passed in 1882 and reenacted with some modifications ten years later, expires by limitation May 5, 1902. Opposition to the reenactment of the measure is hardly looked for from the South, which has never shown any great interest in the Chinese immigration problem. Says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

"The Geary law was passed mainly in response to a loud demand from the Pacific coast, seconded by organized labor throughout the country. There is reason to believe there will be a demand for the reenactment of the law from the same sources, but there will also be some opposition on the ground that such legislation will have an unfavorable effect on our trade relations with China, which are a much more important consideration than they were when the Geary law was passed, in 1882."

The Macon *Telegraph* thinks that exchange of the negro for the Chinese would be "in many respects a blessing." The Chinese, it says, would "understand that they are to herd to themselves and be willing to do so"; they "would not become the protégés of Boston and Philadelphia cranks or be taught that they are of right and ought to be free to rule the people who have made and who own the country into which they come to sojourn"; nor would they desire to "become senators, governors, Congressmen, judges, or even postmasters." The Baltimore *Sun*, however, sees another side to the picture. It says:

"Assuming that all the beneficial results which are anticipated should follow the repeal of the exclusion act and the unrestricted immigration of Chinese to the South, would not the Southern States be in danger ultimately of having another race problem to contend with—one which might, in time, become as serious as the problem with which they have been confronted ever since the abolition of slavery? The Chinaman is always a Chinaman and impossible of assimilation. He is Oriental to the core and remains an Oriental wherever he makes a home for himself. His manner of living, his mental processes, his code of morals are entirely different from those of other peoples. He might prove an efficient laborer, but there are other things to be taken into consideration before he should be welcomed by the million to any part of the United States."

The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* takes a similar view, predicting a "bloody race war" as the result of any attempt to bring Chinese and negroes into contact. "There is certainly no reason," it declares, "why what has proved a wise law should be revoked to gratify a whim of one part of the country, especially when it is sure to injure every part."

Another phase of the immigration problem is noted by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which calls attention to the fact that a movement is now on foot to introduce Filipino labor into the Hawaiian islands. *The Chronicle* states that recent Porto Rican immigration seems to have proved beneficial to the interests of the sugar-planters, and thinks that Filipino labor can doubtless be used to advantage in the same way.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
It shocks the good Committee of Fifteen;
But Tammany, familiar with its face,
Does first endure and then for money brace.

—*Puck.*

BRYAN is the one man in the country who has struck a cold wave.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IF the Ohio Democrats expect to keep Mr. Bryan in that grave they must detail a squad to sit on it.—*The Baltimore American.*

JEAN DE BLOCH says America could starve Europe, but we promise not to do it as long as Europe has any money.—*The Chicago News.*

THE man who made the Sultan pay up is the right person to try to collect claims against this Government.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MR. CARNEGIE'S refusal to accept an office in Greater New York may be regarded as another evidence of his determination not to die rich.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

THERE is no denial of the constant declarations that the trust and the mosquito must be done away with. But the question of method still lingers.—*The Washington Star.*

THE man who wrote "How to Be Happy, Tho Married," visited Salt Lake. One would have thought he would have come here before writing the book.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

THE late executive head of Chile not only died a natural death, but he died in office. This is a long stride toward stability in the South American republic.—*The Washington Post.*

IN the event of the removal of the chief of the weather bureau, the candidates for the vacancy ought to be required to submit samples with their applications.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ENGLAND does not deny that General Kitchener is a prompt and reliable reporter. But she becomes more and more doubtful whether the news service is worth the expense.—*The Washington Star.*

ABDUL HAMID can now see the American minister coming down the street without suddenly remembering that he has forgotten something and starting off in the other direction to get it.—*The Kansas City Star.*

WHY should the discovery of a new disease by an American physician in Paris be heralded as a good thing? Unless he can show clearly that it is an improvement on the old disease people should not patronize it.—*The Chicago News.*

"It's kind of discouraging, Ethel," said Mr. Cumrox; "kind of discouraging." "What is, father?" "It's nearly a month since you read your graduation essay, and they haven't taken your advice on how to run the government yet."—*The Washington Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS A LOVE-STORY INDISPENSABLE IN FICTION?

SAMENESS, futility, and lack of enterprise characterize the modern novel, says a recent critic, and this, he adds, is chiefly due to the fact that even the best novelists continue in a blind way to think all the magnificent pageant of the world a theater simply "for the permutations and combinations of two men and a maid, or two maids and a man." *The Academy* (London, June 15), commenting on this one-sided view of the world, says:

"What rubbish! Why is Love the Lord of all? *Is* Love the Lord of all? Well, it is not, and that is the point. Ask yourself, you the lawyer, you the stockbroker, you the pedagogue, you the doctor, you the soldier, you the housemistress, you the professional beauty, you the typist, you the clerk with the cigarette, *The Daily Mail*, and the second-class season ticket, how often you think of Love. Are you worshiping the god all day? Would you, straight, give a thousand a year for Love if you had to buy that archer in the market? Not one in ten of you! You say you could not do without him. You could less easily dispense with money; yet your tame novelists are afraid to offer you a novel about the Kafir Circus lest you should call it sordid and dull. You ask of your tame novelists a dish of love, because you like to pretend that love is the one thing you love; but you seldom get it; what you get is a syrup of sentimentality. If they gave you love, if they could give it, the probability is that you would not enjoy it, would call it either impure or high-flown. At the present there are being produced five sorts of novels: the domestic, the historical, the criminal, the theological, and the bellicose. Of these the first sort far outnumbers the rest; the second is moribund, and survives solely by the assistance of the aforesaid syrup; the third, while often ignoring love itself, is always as sentimental as a ballad; the fourth merely shows the influence of theology on love and of love on theology; the fifth is usually a love-story against a background of England beating the universe. Not ten novels in a year fall outside these classes (we admit a few admirable exceptions). Not ten novels in a year but ignore every human activity save love (or, rather, its counterfeit), crime, and war; conjecture concerning the future life can hardly be termed an activity.

"Why is this? We do not propose to reply to that question, but to put another one: Need it be so? And to answer dogmatically: It need not. Readers may expostulate, 'But we desire no change'; and writers may complain, 'If we give them anything different, they won't have it.' No matter! Both are wrong. The change, the enlargement, will assuredly come. Nothing can stop it. When Ibsen, in 'An Enemy of the People,' made his third act out of a ratepayers' meeting, the mandarins with one accord said, 'This will never do.' But it has done. Where are the mandarins now? Those particular mandarins are simply dead and buried, extinguished by an imaginative Force. Other mandarins live patriarchally on, who, when some one writes a great novel about a municipal struggle, will say again, 'This will never do.' And they, too, in their turn will suffer extinction. You may have noticed that art progresses only over the dead bodies of mandarins. Balzac, who did more to emancipate the novel than even Richardson or Scott, killed dozens of mandarins, and to the untimely end of his career he never troubled to hide his murderous scorn of them. . . . What separates Balzac from nearly all other novelists is not his width of range in the portrayal of individuals, but his faculty for portraying communities, and for describing large cooperative activities. The world is made up of individuals, but it is also made up of communities, and the community is surely as interesting as the individual. Why, then, should the novelist confine himself to the one or the few? A hundred sheep are more interesting than one, or than five. Note that the deification of love in fiction involves the sacrifice of the community as a subject. Men and women make love, not as members of a community, but as individuals; but when they proceed to other affairs, they at once resume their position in the community. . . . . .

"In a world more complex than that of Balzac, a world where mutual comprehension and imaginative sympathy are the conditions precedent to any real social progress, our novelists, whose supreme function it is to promote by their imagination such imaginative sympathy, go on with their endless repetition of an erotic pattern. Love will survive the neglect of novelists: have no fear. The poets can safely be left to attend to love for a while, thus allowing the novelists to study concerns less sublime, but scarcely less vital. Novelists have work to do (you may call it humdrum work, if you like), and they are not doing it. All the great novelists, from Cervantes to Tolstoy, have felt the consciousness of a mission to humanity, an impulse equal with the impulse of pure art. All of them have accomplished more than art. What are our novelists doing? If they are not fiddling while Rome burns, they are certainly flirting preoccupied on lawns while the Parish Council outside is manufacturing raw drama by the ton."

Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, from whom we have often had occasion to quote, also believes that the love-element in fiction will be greatly modified. His views are thus stated and commented upon by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (July 13):

"Professor Burton has a theory to develop which is rather suggestive. He thinks that when, in the course of time, we get around once more to the love-story we shall find it a very different thing from the love-story of the past. In the old-time novel the love theme was comparatively simple and had to do with the relations of some woman with some man and the difficulties which kept them apart, either for a time—in the stories which had a happy ending—or forever—in the stories of the melancholy sort. These difficulties were almost always of a purely objective kind—stern parents, lack of money, complicated misunderstandings, or, possibly, entanglements or other ties that could not be broken. Professor Burton, however, foresees that in the love story of the future these difficulties will be subjective difficulties. He has in mind the remarkable change which has taken place in the status of women during the past twenty-five years, whereby they no longer remain at home until the knight shall come to seek them. The woman of to-day and of to-morrow is not supposed to look upon love and marriage as the one object of her existence. She, like her brother, has a vocation in life, or at least she thinks she has, and she feels instinctively that the pursuit of this vocation and her success in it are imperilled the moment that love in any serious sense comes into her existence. Hence it is that the love-story of this century will deal less with the conflict of united lovers against the external world, and more and more with the internal conflict which will go on within the woman herself—the conflict between love on the one side and ambition and the desire for freedom on the other. The fiction of the past ten years gives some indication of such a change of theme. Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mrs. Deland have shown us love struggling against religious prejudices. Marcel Prévost, in his latest novels, depicts the strife between the emotional element in woman's nature and her new-born aspiration for social and economic independence.

"The final result which Mr. Burton thinks that he foresees is the subordination of the love element in all our fiction; because, apparently, he believes that it will be in like manner subordinated in our life. This is a hard saying and somewhat difficult to accept; for whatever else may change, the fundamental passions and emotions can hardly be conceived of as no longer lying at the base of human motive and human action. It may be possible, however, that in fiction Mr. Burton's prophecy will come true. It is a curious fact that in English literature, as distinct from continental literature, the love element has, in reality, always held a comparatively unimportant place. And this is not at all because romantic love plays any smaller part in our life than in the life of other peoples. Perhaps it is because the Anglo-Saxon, with a certain racial shyness and reserve, speaks least about what he feels most. Certainly it is a fact that in very few of the greatest novels of our language is the love element an essential part; but it is both introduced and developed in a more or less perfunctory way. We can not recall a single one of Scott's romances in which the love part could not be absolutely eliminated without serious detriment to the story. The same thing is measurably true of Dickens and (with the exception of 'Henry Esmond') of Thackeray as well. Such robust novels as 'Tom Jones' and 'Joseph Andrews' contain a good deal of love, but it

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is love of a sort which is scarcely deserving of the name. The nearest approach in English literature to the French method of dealing with the subject is found in 'Clarissa Harlowe,' which no one any longer reads."

BRITISH VIEWS OF BESANT AND BUCHANAN.

IN their estimate of the late Sir Walter Besant and Mr. Robert Buchanan, British literary journals do not materially differ from the consensus of American opinion which we recently gave. With many of the former journals, as with the latter, comment takes the form of comparison and contrast between these two contemporaries who passed away on the same day. *The Academy* (June 15), for example, says of them:

"They differed in training and temperament. There was the greatest possible difference between the well-balanced, rather professional correctness and benevolence of Sir Walter Besant and the alternating volcanic energy and Bohemian easy-goingness of Mr. Buchanan. In abilities Mr. Buchanan had the advantage. He was a far greater literary artist than Sir Walter Besant, and could do a greater number of things, and do them better. He was concerned with deeper subjects, and he had learned life in the more thorough school of suffering. He studied life in the nude while Sir Walter Besant arranged its draperies. Partly because he lived deeper than his brother in letters he lived less happily. He was ill-organized to weather the storms he raised; and as years went on, and the storms continued, he began to get the worst of the fight and to know bitter hours of defeat, perhaps of jealousy. One came to think of him with a special mingling of respect and pity, feeling that he was a right good fellow and a great nuisance. That his heart was really cankered by care and disappointment one can not believe. His hatreds, tho fierce, were not implacable. It would be unjust to think so in face of his curious and sincere repentance of his attack on Dante Gabriel Rossetti in the famous article on 'The Fleshly School of Poetry.' This diatribe in *The Contemporary Review* clouded and shortened Rossetti's life. Buchanan recanted ten years later, and never ceased to recant, and to touch tenderly on Rossetti's memory. To the poet he had maligned he dedicated his romance called 'God and the Man,' inscribing it 'To An Old Enemy.' In his other onslaughts on literary reputations Buchanan was, we think, far more fierce in action than in his after-reflections. Once when he had written a characteristically unsparing attack on a literary woman, the present writer, speaking of him, was surprised to find how his controversial muscles had relaxed after the tension of attack, and how a disposition to joke the matter down to its true proportions alone occupied his mind."

The Spectator (June 15) says that it is not easy to assign Sir Walter Besant his place in literature:

"His best books were not exclusively his own. He worked on them in collaboration with Mr. James Rice, the editor of *Once a Week;* the method in which they assisted one another was carefully kept secret, and tho the riddle is perhaps not worth solving, we hardly know one in literary history that is more perplexing. Judging from the books which Sir Walter wrote after the death of his friend, we should say that Mr. Rice contributed nearly the whole of the cynical humor which gave distinctiveness, if not distinction, to 'Ready-Money Mortiboy' and 'The Golden Butterfly,' but how this peculiar, and to most readers appetizing, flavor was communicated to a large quantity of work it is hard even to surmise. . . . He was not a deep thinker, and tho he obviously respected religion, was not possessed by it; but the suffering, the slavery, the painfulness, and monotony of the lives hampered by poverty, more especially among women, caused in him a glow of sympathy, and a readiness to act on behalf of the poor which were none the less real because his power of action was confined by the conditions of his use of the pen. He was always in his mind contrasting the comfortable with the distressed, and he took the side of the latter with an energy which, restrained in 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men,' becomes vehement in 'The Children of Gibeon,' a book we are quite unable to admire. He had very little genius except for observation, and hardly any of his work will live; but it was all sincere and wholesome, and some of it was followed by results such as it is not often given to genius to produce."

Literature (June 15) says of Sir Walter's work:

"It would be hard to find a reader who has not at one time or another derived great pleasure from it. It would be nearly as hard to find a modern critic of repute who did not profess to despise it. 'It does not exist,' is one sweeping condemnation that we remember. 'Providence and Sir Walter Besant have exhausted the obvious' is another. The two verdicts are really pretty much the same; and neither of them really means much more than that Sir Walter was not, as the French says, *dans le mouvement.* He did not belong to the new school of novelists who concern themselves with human character, origin, and destiny. It was the panorama of life, and not the mechanism behind the panorama, that interests him. He could not have written 'Jude the Obscure.' Or, if he had tried to do so, Jude would have come out as a purely comic character. But is this necessarily a condemnation? Would it have been otherwise if Dickens had tried to write 'Jude the Obscure'?

"His philosophy of life was very much that of the ordinary, healthy, hearty Englishman. His gospel, so far as he had a gospel, was one of work, and joy, and of the suppression of all shams."

The Saturday Review (June 13) says of him:

"Sir Walter Besant, as a writer, had in high degree what may be called the accomplishment of prose; he could produce pleasant pages with certainty, whether he was writing fiction, topographical history, or social essays. In partnership with his elder collaborateur Mr. Rice, a man with some genius for plot but no style, he produced one book, 'The Golden Butterfly,' of genuine worth and humor; but in his own work the art was never sufficient to conceal itself. He worked by method, clung to a monotonous theme, and always missed the true touch of drama. Nevertheless 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' is a novel that will stay with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' as one of the few books of fiction to produce a definite effect. But Sir Walter Besant never knew the East End as it really is. He saw it from outside, he knew it as a thing to write about, as an occasion for philanthropy; he got up its topography, but he never knew the heart of it."

An essential difference of temperament between Besant and Buchanan is strikingly shown in the view which each held of literature as a profession. In his "Pen and the Book," a guide to young writers, Besant wrote:

"The literary life may be, I am firmly convinced, in spite of many dangers and drawbacks, by far the happiest life that the Lord has permitted mortal man to enjoy. I say this with the greatest confidence, and after considering the history of all these literary men—living and dead—whom I have known and of whom I have read."

In an open letter to Sir Walter Besant, quoted in *The Westminster Gazette*, Robert Buchanan thus expressed himself on the same subject:

"I say to you now, out of the fulness of my experience, that had I a son who thought of turning to literature as a means of livelihood and whom I could not dower with independent means of keeping Barabbas and the markets at bay, I would elect, were the choice mine, to save that son from future misery by striking him dead with my own hand! 'Whom the gods love die young,' I would say to myself; 'whom the gods and Barabbas preserve survive on for despondency, sadness, madness, and despair'; and my son should surely die. For what I have seen I have seen, and what I have suffered I have suffered."

And in another place he wrote:

"For complete literary success among contemporaries it is imperative that a man should either have no real opinions, or be able to conceal such as he possesses, that he should have one eye on the market and the other on the public journals, that he should humbug himself into the delusion that bookwriting is the highest work in the universe, and that he should regulate his likes and dislikes by one law, that of expediency. If his nature is in arms against anything that is rotten in society or in litera-

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ture itself he must be silent. Above all, he must lay this solemn truth to heart, that when the world speaks well of him, the world will demand the price of praise, and that price will possibly be his living soul."

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN FICTION.

ASIDE from mere differences in the life and customs depicted, almost all readers have noted certain almost indefinable differences in the essential *motif*, style, and thought of British and American novelists, apparently marking two distinct national schools of fiction. Some of these subtle and less evident differences were lately impressed upon Mr. W. D. Howells in reading Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest story, "Eleanor," and after much analysis of this book and others he concludes that the main characteristic of British novelists is breadth of treatment, while the dominant note of our own novelists is depth. When Mr. Howells uses the latter word to characterize the American novel, he is referring to the classic novel of Hawthorne and other writers of international and assured reputation, not to what he regards as the ephemeral work of the "matinée school" of "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "The Redemption of David Corson," and other novels that have lately supplied the voracious appetite of our new reading public. Mr. Howells thus explains his views about British breadth and American depth, writing in *The North American Review* (July):

"I confess that the effect of the breadth I have felt, or seemed to feel, in Mrs. Ward's work was such as to make me discontented with the depth that I remembered in the best American work, as if this were comparatively a defect, since it was necessarily narrower. It was only by reflecting that our depth was the inevitable implication of our civic and social conditions that I was consoled, and restored to something like a national self-respect. To put it paradoxically, our life is too large for our art to be broad. In despair at the immense variety of the material offered it by American civilization, American fiction must specialize, and turning from the superabundance of character it must burrow far down in a soul or two.

"Men may invent almost anything but themselves, and it was not because Hawthorne made himself psychological, but because he was so, that in the American environment he bent his vision inward. His theory was that our life was too level and too open and too sunnily prosperous for his art, but it was an instinct far subtler than this belief that he obeyed in seeking the subliminal drama. Hawthorne was romantic, but our realists who have followed him have been of the same instinct, and have dealt mainly with the subliminal drama, too. In their books, so faithful to the effect of our every-day life, the practical concerns of it are subordinated to the psychical, not consciously, but so constantly that their subordination has not been a matter of any question. The usual incidents of fiction have not, in the best American novelists, been the prime concern, but the subliminal effect of those incidents. Love itself, which is the meat and drink of fiction, is treated less as a passional than as a psychological phenomenon. Long ago the more artistic of our novelists perceived that the important matter was not what the lovers suffered or enjoyed in getting married, or whether they got married at all or not, but what sort of man and maid their love found them out to be, and how, under its influence, the mutual chemistry of their natures interacted. All the problems, in any case, are incomparably simplified for the English novelist by the definite English condition. One can no longer call them fixed; but they are still definite, and in a certain way character proceeds from them—the character of a gentleman, a business man, an artisan, a servant, a laborer. Each of these has his being in a way so different from the others that he is a definitely different creature; and when through some chance, some perverse mixture of the elements, the conditions are traversed, and the character bred of one shows itself in another, it has a stronger relief from the alien background. But, ordinarily, the Englishman feels, thinks, and acts from his class; when you name his class you measurably state him; and you have rather to do with what he does than with what he is. The result in fiction is a multiplicity of incidents and persons; you have breadth rather than depth. Even in so psychological a story as Mrs. Ward's 'Marcella' the definite conditions account for so much that it is, after all, a study of incident more than a study of motive."

A fundamental difference between English and American life, says Mr. Howells, may perhaps be indicated in the fact that the dialog of English novels deals with incidents while American dialog deals with interests. He thus elucidates his idea:

"Their [the British] denser life, we will say, satisfies them with superficial contrasts, while in our thinner and more homogeneous society the contrasts that satisfy are subliminal. This theory would account for their breadth and our depth without mortifying the self-love of either, which I should like to spare in our case if not in theirs. Our personality is the consequence of our historic sparsity, and it survives beyond its time because the nature of our contiguity is still such as to fix a man's mind strongly upon himself, and to render him restless till he has ascertained how far all other men are like him. We are prodigiously homogeneous, tho in the absence of classification we seem so chaotic. We shall change, probably, and then the character of our fiction, our art of representing life, will change, too. Very likely it will become more superficial and less subliminal; it will lose in depth as it gains in breadth. As yet, its attempts to be broad, to be society fiction, have resulted in a shallowness which is not suggestive of breadth.

"The English are less apt than we have been to carry a story abroad, and to find in an alien setting terms more favorable than those of home for the subliminal interests. This may be because they inevitably carry their civilization with them in all possible details down to the emblematic bath-tub, while we find that we can get on abroad fairly well without steam heat and exposed plumbing, and the American order which they stand for. We are, in fact, far more easily detachable from our native background, and blend far more readily with the alien atmosphere, than the English, so that I think if an American family as nearly as possible corresponding to the Manisties had been set down in the air of Rome, they would have lost their native outline more. The thing is hard to say, and perhaps I shall come as near to suggesting it as may be in noting the impression that the cosmopolitan Englishman gives, of being more English than if he had never left home; whereas, the cosmopolitan American really ceases to be American even if he does not become anything else."

THE DOOM OF THE LITERARY "BOOM."

MR. H. G. WELLS, who, on account of his remarkable gifts of imagination, is sometimes called "The English Jules Verne," has lately been writing about future conditions of science and social life in a series of articles entitled "Anticipations." In his latest paper he makes some forecasts of the state of art and literature. The literary kingdoms of the past were little things, he says, and in the days of Johnson or even much later "there was just one little culture to which all must needs conform." Literary canons were universal within the limits of the language, or when differences of view arose there were "violent controversies, polemics, and persecutions, until one or other rendering had won its ascendency." But the new world into which we are passing is to have for its keynote in literature and art, as well as in all social laws and relations, the ideal of *variation*. It will possess "no universal ideals, no universal conventions; there will be the literature, thought, and effort of this sort of people, and the literature, thought, and effort of that." "Life is already," he continues, "most wonderfully arbitrary and experimental, and for the coming century this must be its essential social history: a great drifting and unrest of people, a shifting and regrouping and breaking-up again of groups, great multitudes seeking to find themselves." And this, he adds, will carry with it the doom of our present admirably engineered literary boom, which has already proved of such great service in creating

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great literary reputations overnight. Of this much-to-be-desired effect he says (in *The North American Review*, July):

"Already this is becoming apparent enough. The literary 'Boom,' for example, affected the entire reading public of the early nineteenth century; it was a figure of speech that 'every one' was reading Byron, or puzzling about the Waverley mystery, that first and most successful use of the unknown author dodge. The booming of Dickens, too, forced him even into the reluctant hands of Omar's FitzGerald. But the factory-syren voice of the modern 'boomster' touches whole sections of the reading public no more than foghorns going down the Channel. One would as soon think of Skinner's Soap for one's library, as So and So's Hundred-Thousand-Copy Success. Instead of 'every one' talking of the Great New Book, quite considerable numbers are shamelessly admitting they don't read that sort of thing. One gets used to literary booms, just as one gets used to motor cars; they are no longer marvelous, universally significant things, but merely something that goes by with much unnecessary noise and leaves a faint offense in the air. Distinctly, we segregate. And while no one dominates, while, for all this bawling, there are really no great authors of imperial dimensions—indeed, no great successes to compare with the Waverley boom or the boom of Macaulay's History—many men, too fine, too subtle, too aberrant, too unusually fresh for any but exceptional readers, men who would probably have failed to get a hearing at all in the past, can now subsist quite happily with the little sect they have found, or that has found them. They live safely in their islands; a little while ago they could not have lived at all, and yet it is most often these very men who are most covetously bitter against the order of the present day."

PLANS FOR BEAUTIFYING THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S statement that Washington is the only capital laid out from the first entirely on modern lines, with organic unity of plan, was lately quoted in these columns. L'Enfant's original plan for the city, made a century ago, has, however, as yet been carried out only in a fragmentary way, and Washington in the eyes of most observers still has an air of crudity and of artificial experiment in urban architecture. Many of the buildings, costing millions of dollars, have, it is currently reported, been set down "in any old place," the place being chiefly determined by somebody with "influence" or a "pull" who had land to sell. Last March, however, Senator McMillan, of Michigan, introduced a bill, which subsequently became a law, by which money was appropriated for a commission of experts, to be selected by the American Institute of Architects, who were commissioned to draw up a comprehensive and consistent scheme for the beautification of Washington. The commissioners selected are Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, formerly director of the Columbian Exposition; Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., regarded by many as the greatest of landscape artists in history; and Mr. Charles F. McKim, architect of the Columbia University buildings. Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the eminent sculptor, is to act with the commission in an advisory capacity. The New York *Evening Post* (June 15) thus comments on the commission and its plans:

"Had the country been searched from end to end, another such group could not have been brought together. The spirit in which these four men, recognized leaders in their respective professions, have made the Government a free gift of their time and talents, is as fine an example of patriotism as can be found in the history of the arts of peace. For more than two months they have spared no exertion, and it is expected that they will have their report finished by September. In its fulness it will not be disclosed till then, but a few of its special features are already known. One of them is the connection of the more important parks and pleasure-grounds by a generous driveway, so as to make them all essentially parts of one system. This has been ingeniously planned so as to include in the panorama woods, mountain streams, the Potomac River, with the hills beyond, the city's docks and shipping, several monumental structures, and possibly a section of the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and a noble boulevard on the border of the District."

With regard to the Mall and other features, the writer says:

"This was one of the finest things in L'Enfant's plan: a peaceful forest in the heart of a busy city, stretching from the Capitol to the river bank, nearly two miles away. But the fact that streets have been cut across it at intervals has furnished a pretext for treating each of the parcels separately. Thus the Washington National Monument grounds are laid out on one plan, and the Agricultural Department grounds on another; the Smithsonian Institution has a park of its own, the next three quadrangles have no treatment at all, and the Botanical Grounds are used simply as a place for planting a greenhouse. All this is patchy and undignified. What the commission will aim to do is to restore the relations between all the parts as originally designed by L'Enfant, and to treat the entire Mall as a unit. This will admit of long vistas from the Capitol to the Monument, and from the Monument, pursuing the same direction for almost the same distance, to the river, thus affording an opportunity for an imposing water-gate as the western terminus of the system.

"A bit of landscape which will receive special attention is the slope from the White House to the Potomac. A park treatment for this land, with the river brought into the background, and such a disposal of the Monument Grounds as will permit of grouping there artistic memorials of a few of the nation's great heroes, statesmen, and benefactors, are included in the project. There will be great satisfaction over the statement that no countenance will be lent to any proposal for radical changes in the White House itself."

NOTES.

THE late James A. Herne is accepted by many as the ablest playwright that America has yet produced. His first successful drama, "Hearts of Oak," was produced in San Francisco in 1878, and was a new departure in playwriting, in that it contained neither hero nor villain, but was a simple story of Marblehead fisherfolk. His two masterpieces are regarded as "Shore Acres" and "The Rev. Griffith Davenport."

DR. IRA C. REMSEN, who succeeds Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman in the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, has been associated with that institution since its foundation in 1876, and was the first member of the teaching corps to be selected by President Gilman, of whom he has been the confidant and adviser for twenty-five years. The Boston *Transcript* says of him: "The university will not adventure itself under a young man, no experiment is essayed by calling in some one who figures outside the realm of university and college life, but a specialist and scholar, who is also a man of tact and thoroughly identified with the Johns Hopkins atmosphere, is to lead the university. Dr. Remsen is in the maturity of life, being just past fifty-five years of age. . . . His textbooks on chemistry are standard in this country, and have been translated abroad to a remarkable extent."

THE controversy as to what is the longest word still goes on. We have already mentioned several claimants, of which "antidisestablishmentarianism" (twenty-eight letters) appears to be the longest legitimate English word. As to the longest word in any language, a writer in *The Living Church* thinks the following word bears the palm, namely, "Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerchwyrndrobwlltysiliogogogoch." "It is the name of a village in North Wales," says the writer, "and while lunching at a Welsh inn at Bettws-y-Coed recently I heard the name pronounced with perfect ease and clearness by a young Welshman." But, according to another clerical correspondent of the same journal, this word simply "isn't in it" with the Greek word for "hash," of one hundred and seventy-two letters, to be found in Liddell and Scott's unabridged Greek lexicon: "Lepadotemachoselachogaleokranioleipsanodrimupotrimmatosilphioparabomelitokatakechumenokichlepikossuphophattoperisteralektruonoptokephallioki g-klopeleiolagoosirarabophetraganopterugon." After this it is expected that the controversy will languish.

MR. J. D. LOGAN'S recent *Atlantic* article on "American Prose Style," in which he finds American prose worthy of high praise, is not accepted as gospel by the London critics. *Literature*, for instance, says: "On the whole, and in a general way, American English, like Swiss or Belgian French, is more remarkable to the ear of the purist for its peculiarities than for its distinction; tho, of course, just as some Belgians write good French, so some Americans write good English. The curious thing is that the American style is by no means at its best in the works of the Americans who seem most anxious to be stylists. Their search for the inevitable word is too obvious and laborious. You watch them fumbling for it; you are shocked at the number of quite ordinary words which they scatter (frequently in awkward patterns) over the page while they are stooping for it and turning it over to make sure that it is the word they want. Such, at all events, is the impression we too often derive from the prose style of writers like Mr. Henry James and Mr. W. D. Howells. . . . . On the other hand, Mr. Logan finds American prose admirable when it strikes a note of 'manliness,' as in such documents as Lincoln's Gettysburg address. There we agree with him; but the model is hardly one to which the American prose style of the present day very frequently conforms. It is hardly too much to say that there is absolutely nothing which approaches within measurable distance of Washington Irving or Nathaniel Hawthorne."

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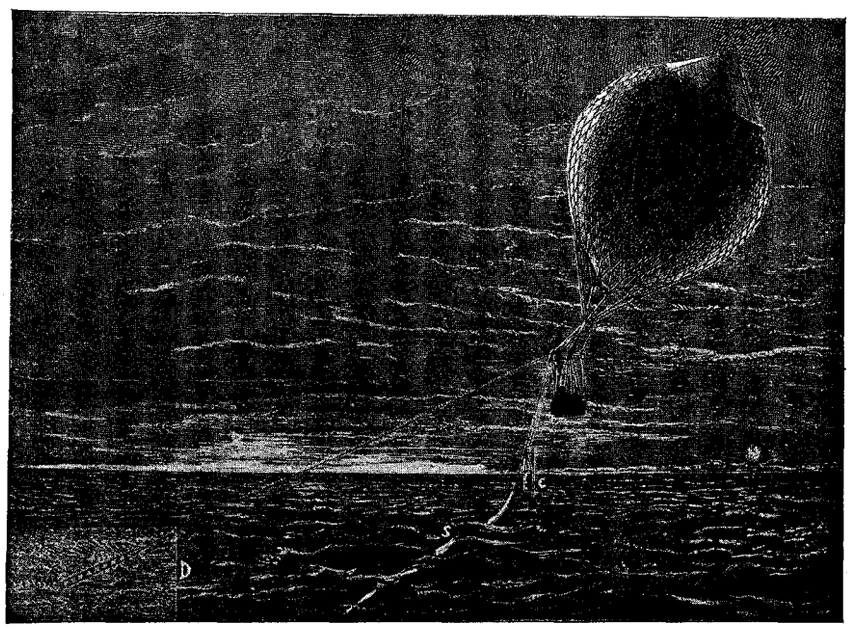
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SEA VOYAGES BY BALLOON.

RECENT French inventions contributing to the safety of balloon ascensions when made over the sea are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 22) by M. G. Espitallier.



THE BALLOON "NATIONAL" AS SEEN FROM YARMOUTH, ENG., SEPTEMBER 13, 1886, AFTER CROSSING THE NORTH SEA IN 24 HOURS, 30 MINUTES.

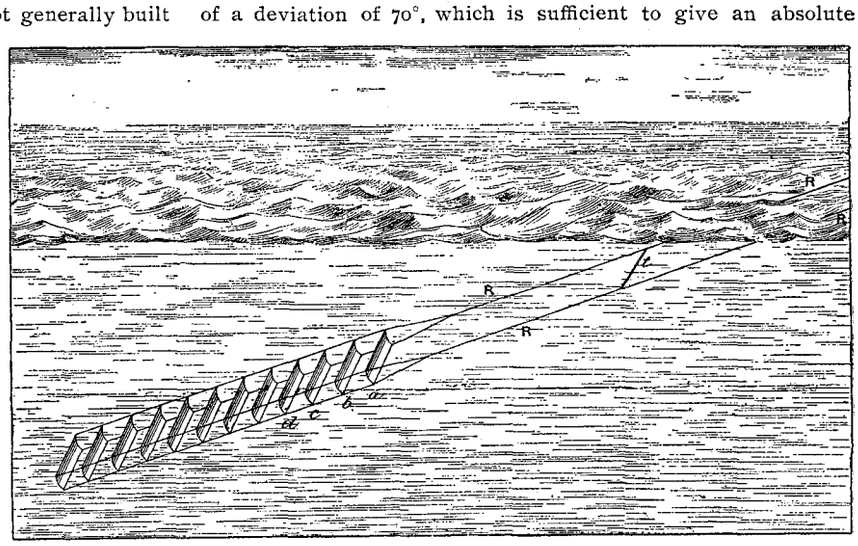
Says this writer:

"The sea is the natural enemy of aeronauts, who, if they are prudent, always hasten to descend when they see the blue streak on the horizon. This is because a balloon is not generally built to brave the perils of the water. A forced bath has for it all the dangers of a shipwreck. It has been said that a balloon is a buoy; but it is a buoy made for another fluid, in which, unfortunately, its pilot has no power to keep it indefinitely. . . . . .

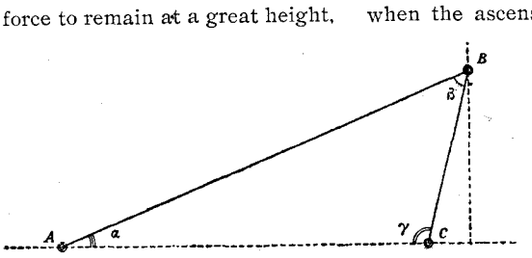
"But apart from these real dangers, the sea, wrote M. Hervé in 1886, 'presents valuable advantages that the earth refuses to the aerial navigator. The surface is free from obstacles, the basket can approach nearer to it, the hanging devices for keeping the balance are not exposed to the risk of changing inopportunely into apparatus for stopping or injuring the balloon; the liquidity of the free surface enables us to use aquatic reaction devices for directing the course, . . . finally, the sheet of water that stretches beneath the basket offers an always-ready refuge to the aeronaut, and its fluidity softens the violence of accidental shocks.'"

These few lines, writes M. Espitallier, commenting on the above, include the whole program of the complex problems that are raised by marine excursions. While the balloon has sufficient ascensional force to remain at a great height, there is evidently nothing peculiar in a maritime journey except, perhaps, the difficulty of ascertaining one's direction and position.

The characteristic phase of the voyage begins when the aeronaut determines to make contact with the sheet of water beneath him, by means of special devices, and to keep the balloon at a small but nearly constant height. In his experiments made in 1886, Hervé, we are told, used for this purpose the guide-rope, with floats, and the floating anchor already used by ships at sea. The former was a simple rope furnished with floats, which acted to relieve the balloon of weight as it rested on the water, on the same principle as the similar rope used on land. The floating anchor or cone-anchor is a hollow cone dragged after the balloon by three ropes so arranged that it can be towed base first, in which case it offers great resistance, or point first, when it gives almost none at all. Later, M. Hervé invented what he called his "deviator," which is shown in the diagram. By the aid of this he was able to make an angle of 70° with the direction of the wind, thus obtaining a sector of 140° in which he might maneuver as he chose. The deviator is formed of a series of plates of appropriate form—generally trough-shaped—arranged like the slats of Persian blinds, one behind the other. Two ropes are attached to the end, and by easing one and tightening the other it is possible to vary the direction and obliquity of the slats. The two systems, the balancing-apparatus and the deviator, if kept independent of each other, will form, with the water-surface, a triangle whose apex is at the balloon. For the stability of the whole system this triangle must be nearly invariable. Such is the relatively simple and really effective means that may serve nowadays in the control of an ascension over the sea. Altho it does not assure complete dirigibility of the aerostat in all winds, it allows of a deviation of 70°, which is sufficient to give an absolute guaranty that land can be made. In any case it insures a very strict economy of ballast and gas, which is the important point when the ascension must be long. In a word, says the writer, altho such a voyage is still risky, it is no longer a rash undertaking.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HERVÉ DEVIATOR.



TRIANGLE OF STABILITY.—A, DEVIATOR; B, BALLOON; C, ANCHOR.

Electric Theory of the Solar Corona.—The corona is believed by Prof. F. H. Bigelow, of the United States Weather Bureau, to be the result of the electric repulsion of small particles from the sun's surface. In a

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recent paper, after referring to experiments made by Ebert and Pupin on conducting bodies in a vacuum subjected to magnetic forces, the author concludes, says *The Electrical Review*, that the photosphere of the sun is the seat of powerful electrical discharges, resulting in the ionization of portions of its material, or the freeing of small particles of matter charged with electricity. These, he believes, are repelled outward and give the forms noticed in the streamers of the corona. *The Electrical Review* states Professor Bigelow's conclusions further as follows:

"He concludes that the body of the sun must be the seat of a powerful magnetic field, the axis of which is nearly coincident with the sun's axis of rotation. Such a field, according to Ebert's experiments, would result in a repulsive action from the polar zones. The trumpet-shaped streamers of the corona issuing from the equatorial regions of the sun are believed to be another evidence of mutual electrical repulsion between the charged ions. It has often been noticed that the spreading appearance of these is similar to that of the cathode stream in a vacuum-tube. It will be remembered that some of the extraordinary and seemingly inexplicable phenomena of comet's tails are readily explained upon the assumption that these bodies are highly charged with electricity of the same sign as that forming the charge on the solar surface."

PHYSICAL AGENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

THERE was a time when the treatment of disease by other methods than the administration of medicine was almost exclusively in the hands of quacks. Nowadays, however, the man who objects to drugs need not go outside the ranks of legitimate practitioners to get other forms of treatment, and he who is willing to leave no stone unturned to bring about a cure can supplement his medicines with a whole battery of effective therapeutic agents that were almost unknown, or at least unused, a few years ago. M. Alfred de Vaulabelle writes on this subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 29). Instead of resorting almost exclusively to drugs, physicians, he says, are beginning to utilize energy in its multiple forms. We know that air, when pure, performs, through the oxygen that it contains, the functions of nutrition; that it possesses special properties according to its composition; that dry air, moist air, cold air, hot air, that which prevails on the sea or the coast, the atmosphere of the plains and that of the forests, are factors of which we must take account, and whose effects on the organism are more appreciable than is generally believed. Like air, light has a very great influence on our organs. It is one of the most active stimulants of animal and vegetable energy, that which contributes especially to the development of hemoglobin and chlorophyll. A special method of treatment called heliotherapy, we are told by the writer, has now been adopted for the benefit of the nervous system. Near Trieste, in the mountains of Carniola, at an altitude of 2,500 feet, neurasthenics are made to take actual "sun-baths" which cure them in a short time. Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, inventor of "phototherapy," has cured in a few months very refractory diseases of the skin. In his phototherapic institute at Lysyria, he has cured 300 out of 400 cases of lupus, that frightful germ disease that so disfigures the countenance, and he has successfully treated various cancerous maladies and even tuberculosis. He employs not only sunlight, but also the electric arc. M. de Vaulabelle continues:

"The purifying action of the sun's rays is such that, according to Marshall, the spores of anthrax, one of the most hardy bacilli known, rapidly become incapable of germinating in sunlight. Bacteria, even when they are not destroyed by light, are so affected that the ferments or toxins that they serete are profoundly modified in their specific virulence. . . . . .

"We shall not dwell long on the good effects of 'thermotherapy,' 'hydrotherapy,' and 'electrotherapy.'

"Every one knows the important part played by heat in medicine and the favorable results obtained by subjecting the extremities of a sick person to high temperatures. The oven of M. Thallerman enables us to raise the temperature in dry air to 110° and even to 130° [230° and 266° F.] without occasioning the insupportable pain caused by vapor baths. In contrast to thermotherapy we have frigotherapy, whose applications become daily more numerous. M. Raoul Pictet lowers the exterior temperature of the patient to —110° [—166° F.] without causing any other sensation than an agreeable freshness. Often the patient rises from the treatment with an appetite that no medicine could have given him, and, what is better still, cured of the nervous trouble or the indigestion from which he has perhaps suffered for a long time. Finally, sufferers from tuberculosis regain appetite that has long failed them, when frequent applications of solid carbonic acid are made to the stomach.

"Thanks to hydrotherapy, the practise of which dates only from 1827 and is due to a peasant of Groefenberg, in Silesia, a very large number of invalids have been relieved. It is to Priessnitz that we owe the first establishment for undertaking the treatment of patients with cold water—a method at first badly managed, but since modified by able physicians. It now renders signal services in almost all chronic affections except those of the heart and lungs.

"Electrotherapy also does good daily. Its application dates from 1740, when Jalabert first advised static electricity for the treatment of certain maladies. But it is only since the investigations of Manduyt, Duboneix, Poma, Sarlandière, Prof. Jules Cloquet, Dr. Duchesne, J. Guitard, and A. Becquerel, that dynamic electricity has been used successfully in treating neuralgic affections and particularly sciatica, muscular rheumatism, hyperesthesia, anesthesia, the paralysis of sense-organs, etc. By means of the high-frequency currents obtained with D'Arsonval's apparatus we are now able to cure nervous maladies and diseases of exhaustion. Placed in the center of a large cylinder formed by a spirally wound wire through which the current passes, the patient is subjected, without actual contact with the conductor, and without feeling the least discomfort, to treatment whose good effects he feels at once.

"Finally, by mechanotherapy, several institutions for which exist in Paris and abroad, we are enabled to restore vitality to the muscles by giving them appropriate movements; and by vibrotherapy we can cure some cases of neuralgia by material vibration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY IS NEW BREAD INDIGESTIBLE?

NEW bread is commonly considered indigestible, and with reason; but, according to an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London), it is not necessarily so. Hot rolls when masticated properly should not offer any difficulty to the digestive organs. The writer goes on to say:

"A slice of stale bread on being broken with the teeth resolves into more or less hard gritty particles which, unless they were softened by the saliva, would be almost impossible to swallow. The particles would irritate the throat and the gullet. The fact is, therefore, that man is compelled thoroughly to masticate and to impregnate stale bread with saliva before he swallows it. This act, of course, partially digests the bread and thus makes it in a fit state for digestion and absorption farther on in the alimentary tract. This is why stale bread appears to be more digestible than new bread. New bread, on the contrary, is soft, doughy, or plastic, and there appears to be no necessity to soften it with saliva, hence it escapes the preliminary digestive action of the ptyalin of the saliva. New bread, in other words, is in reality 'bolted,' and 'bolting' accounts for many of the ills arising from dyspepsia. Accordingly, hot rolls should be enjoyed for breakfast without any fear of dyspepsia so long as the bread is good and so long as pains are taken to masticate it thoroughly."

The writer calls attention to the fact that a dog will "bolt" a piece of meat, but, when eating a piece of bread, he will keep it in his mouth some time and will almost labor over it before swallowing it. The dog, we are told, thus teaches a very important physiological lesson. There is very little that the mouth can do in the way of digesting meat, beyond reducing it, by means of

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the teeth, to a convenient form. But the case is different with bread. The writer continues:

"It is a curious fact that stale bread is not more dry than new bread, for on submitting stale bread for a short time to a high temperature it regains its condition of newness and becomes soft or plastic, and this in spite of the fact that some moisture is of necessity driven off in the operation. It is probable that in new bread there is free water present, while in stale bread the water is still there, but in a condition of true chemical combination, and it is this combination which compels us thoroughly to moisten and to masticate stale bread before we consign it to the gastric centers. Similarly the indigestibility of the Norfolk dumpling is probably due to the fact that it is of tough, doughy consistency and therefore should receive considerable mastication before it is swallowed. It is a sound physiological plan, therefore, to adopt —as it is said the late Mr. Gladstone adopted—the habit of chewing each morsel a great number of times."

ARE WE WASTING OUR OXYGEN?

MAN can not live without oxygen. Moreover, this oxygen must be free in the atmosphere and not chemically combined with other substances. The combination that takes place in combustion or in the human organism ties up just so much of the available oxygen, which is restored to a free state chiefly through the action of plant life. In a recent lecture in England, Lord Kelvin expressed the opinion that we are wasting our oxygen supply, and that the ultimate fate of mankind may be universal suffocation. His position is thus summarized in the New York *Sun*, which devotes an editorial to the subject:

"Lord Kelvin remarked at the outset that when the earth began to cool it was surrounded by an atmosphere of nitrogen and carbonic-acid gases, without any free oxygen. All, or almost all, the oxygen of our present atmosphere has been produced by vegetation. During thousands of centuries trees and herbs have continued to furnish all the oxygen which is essential to the life of men and animals, and at the same time plants have stored up vast quantities of carbon under the form of wood and foliage. Our coal-beds are nothing but fossil vegetation.

"If we grant that there was no store of oxygen in the primitive atmosphere, it follows that the quantity of oxygen now in our air is precisely sufficient for the combustion of all the vegetation now alive on the surface of the earth, and of its dead remains now buried below the surface. The proportion of oxygen in the air is increased by the increase of vegetation, diminished by the combustion of vegetable matter. Starting from such well-known facts, Lord Kelvin seeks to draw up the balance-sheet for our oxygen supply, and he reasons thus: Every square meter of the earth's surface supports, on the average, 10 tons of air, which contains about 2 tons of oxygen. As the surface of the earth is 510 millions of millions of square meters, it follows that the sum total of the oxygen at our disposition is 1,020 millions of millions of tons. Since this quantity must be sufficient to consume all combustibles derived from vegetation, and since one ton of such fuel requires about three tons of oxygen, there can not be on the globe more than 340 millions of millions of tons of such combustibles. Moreover, not all of this supply is at our disposition, since much of it is buried deep in the earth and much of it lies below the ocean beds. These, then, are the riches at our hand. How have we expended them since machines requiring fuel have spread over the whole of the habitable globe?

"The population of the globe is about 1,500,000,000 persons. Each one of us, then, has to his credit only some 200,000 tons of combustibles. This is not a large amount when we consider the annual expense of a great manufactory. Lord Kelvin's calculations, based on these and other data, lead him to the conclusion that the fuel supply of the world will be exhausted within the next five centuries."

This lecture of the great English physicist, in which he expresses his alarm at the extravagant waste of oxygen by modern manufacturing processes, has been discussed by an anonymous writer in *The Bulletin of the French Astronomical Society*, who answers its gloomy predictions as follows, to quote the abstract given in *The Sun*:

"In the first place the predictions are but one of those *jeux d'esprit* pleasing to learned men who are speculating upon data that are manifestly incomplete. They have their use in calling attention to existing abuses, but do not present irrevocable conclusions. Is it established that the only source of oxygen is from plants? This is not yet proved. Again, replying to one paradox by another, let us call to mind that in the world's supply of water we have great mines of oxygen yet to be exploited. By trying the laboratory experiments on the electrolysis of water on a great scale, by dynamos instead of by the Voltaic pile, and by using waterfalls as sources of power, we can distil the seas and oceans into oxygen. Our descendants need not die of asphyxiation. Finally, is there not a grave error in the very basis of Lord Kelvin's reasoning? The waters of the globe are but a combination of oxygen and hydrogen. Which was born first on the globe—the oceans or the plants? Did not the primordial nebula contain a supply of oxygen? Have we not now at command vast reservoirs of this indispensable gas of which Lord Kelvin has taken no account?"

APE-MEN IN AFRICA?

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, whose discovery in Central Africa of a giraffe-like animal hitherto known only from its fossil remains, and supposed to be extinct, was lately noted in these columns, is now credited with the still more interesting discovery of a tribe of natives who approach much near to the ape than any hitherto known. The London *Daily Telegraph* reports that Sir Harry's investigation leads to a confirmation of the belief that there are in Africa living types of the first kind of negro who entered that continent from Asia, and that this negro is slightly nearer to the ape than the better developed types of black men who predominate. Says the discoverer, in an interview printed in *The Telegraph*:

"I hope that the public interested in these matters will not form any exaggerated ideas on the subject until the material which I have gathered has been properly examined by anthropologists and my own impression as to the somewhat simian character of these natives is confirmed. The ape-like people to whom I refer seem to constitute the underlying stratum of the population of the eastern outskirts of the great Kongo forest, from the vicinity of Lake Albert down to the neighborhood of Lake Tanganyika, the western slopes of Mount Ruwenzori, and also, strange to say, on the west slope of Mount Elgon, the extinct volcano which lies about 150 miles east of the Victoria Nile.

"The general characteristics of these ape-like people—who sometimes constitute a tribe of pariahs by themselves and sometimes crop up as a type in the middle of other tribes—are a dirty yellow skin, a poor development of the back of the head, eyes rather close together, with prominent eyebrows, low and much wrinkled foreheads. The hair is woolly, like that of the ordinary negro, tho it sometimes tends to be brownish in color. The arms are long and the thumbs weak. The legs are a little knock-kneed, and are often very short in proportion to the body. In one instance in which I took a photograph the toes are turned rather inward.

"These people seem to be very low in the scale as regards the arts of life, but this may be due to the fact that they are rather in the position of pariah or subject tribes. In the Semliki valley they are known by the name of Munande. Their stature as a rule is not much, if any, below the average height of humanity. I can only say that in general appearance they do look, as I have described them, very ape-like, but too much stress should not be laid on my general impression in this respect until the measurements which I have made of their heads and bodies are discussed by a competent authority on anthropometry. The photographs, also, which I hope soon to get printed, and which I propose to exhibit when I read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society in November, should enable people to form a correct impression as to the affinities of this low type of negro.

"Are they docile? Well, those of the Banande whom I have met on the verge of the Kongo forest seem to be very wild and

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timid. On the other hand, the Banande who come from the west side of Mount Ruwenzori were hired porters, in no way afraid of the white man and most willing to be photographed or measured. I have a kind of impression that this ape-like type of negro represents something like the original stock—the earliest form of negro man that entered the African continent from Asia. It has seemed to me as tho in my journeys I could trace it cropping up here and there through East Central Africa, and not only over the line I have described, but also much to the south of Tanganyka, not far from the headwaters of the Lualaba and the Kafue.

"I have not actually been to that district myself, but I freed some large caravans of slaves once that were being brought by Arabs from the district between the Kafue and the Lualaba, and among these slaves I was much struck with the apish appearance which I have just described in connection with the Banande. It is evident there must be something peculiar about these scattered types on the verge of the Kongo forest, since they made the same impression on Messrs. Grogan and Sharp as they have done on myself."

Electric Printing.—Electricity may be about to cause a complete revolution in printing, says *L'Electricien* (Paris). An English photographer, Mr. Green, it says, has declared war, not on presses and types, but on printer's ink, which he believes he has rendered superfluous, and on the present kind of paper, which he wishes to change. *L'Electricien* describes the new process as follows:

"His [Green's] chief invention consists in an 'electrographic' paper, whose composition is yet a secret. This new paper, which is easily decomposed under the action of the electric current, will not cost any more than common paper, we are assured; besides this it will have to receive no glaze, as is necessary for ink. Mr. Green asserts that he can not only do away with ink but also with the cylinders or forms now in use. He connects the cylinder of the rotary press or the form of the common press to the positive pole of a dynamo or a storage-battery, and at the same time he connects the negative pole to the cylinder or plate that carries the paper. The circuit is thus closed across the paper at points where the two metallic surfaces are in contact. Thus the electric paper undergoes a decomposition which blackens it wherever the raised types touch it. This transformation of the paper and the resulting change of color constitute a well-known chemical phenomenon due to electrolysis. This system of printing will be one of the cheapest known. We are assured that the trials have been remarkably successful."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NEW drug, dymal, or salicylate of didymium, is obtained, according to *La Science pour Tous*, as a waste product in the manufacture of mantles for the Welsbach incandescent light. Says that journal: "It is an excellent topical, siccative, and antiseptic remedy. . . . Dymal is employed in the form of a ten-per-cent. pomade in cases of burns, ulceration, and irritation, with satisfactory effects."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THERE are reports from New England," says *The Textile Record*, "of a remarkable artificial fuel superior to coal in heat-efficiency, and containing not a particle of coal in the shape of waste or in any other shape. Modern chemistry has gone so far ahead that it can probably construct from cheap materials a chemical combination better than that made rudely by the processes of nature when the coal deposits were laid. Coal is the best fuel that nature has provided; but scientific man in many matters has much improved upon the productions of nature, and there is no good reason why he should not do so in the matter of fuel. A high price for a ton of fuel which would give off no smoke and leave no ashes, or almost none, would be a low price in comparison with the ordinary cost of coal; and the New England experimenters seem at least to have approximated this result."

THE length between terminals of the new East River bridge, according to *The Scientific American*, is 7,200 feet; "the length of main span, center to center of the towers, will be 1,600 feet; the foundations of the towers are timber and concrete caissons sunk to bed-rock. On these are masonry piers which are carried up to 23 feet above high water. The steel towers extend 335 feet above the river and 442 feet above the lowest foundation. The anchorages for resisting the pull of the cables measure 182 feet in width, 158 feet in depth, and 120 feet from the foundations to the coping. Forty feet of the mass will be below the street level, above which it will extend some 80 feet. Each anchorage contains 44,597 cubic yards of masonry, and its total weight is 125,000 tons. The total pull of the four cables upon each anchorage is 20,250 tons."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOES THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH NEED MIRACLES?

THE belief in the continuous presence of miracles was held by the whole Christian Church, East and West, up to the time of the Reformation. Since that event, the various religious bodies which seceded from the historic Western church have with little exception held that the age of miracles ended with the apostolic era. Within the past century this tendency has been carried back still farther by many Christian students of the Bible, and the credibility of most or all of the Old-Testament miracles has been questioned, as the Boston *Congregationalist* lately pointed out, "in proportion as doubt of the historical accuracy of these ancient records has grown." The same journal asks: "Is any preacher of the Gospel challenged now if he calls the story of the sun and moon standing still a myth, and of Jonah in the belly of the fish a parable?" And it continues:

"Less courage thus far is shown in challenging the miracles of the New Testament. But some scholars frankly say that they are a hindrance rather than a help to faith. Many Christian students of the Bible feel the doubts which they do not express. Here and there one confesses that he is positive about no miracle except the resurrection of Christ. And it is even a question whether, if a candidate for the ministry should refuse to avow a belief that the body of Jesus came forth from the grave alive, he would be refused ordination. The signs that John cites in his Gospel have much less power than formerly to persuade men that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of God. Will the witnesses be believed if belief in the signs is abandoned?

"A craving for miracles is manifest. As belief in the miracles of the Bible has declined in the church, an increasing number of persons are showing their belief in modern miracles. Faith curists tell wonderful stories of diseases banished by prayer and the word of power; and the death of those who declared themselves healed by faith does not shake the faith of survivors. Christian Scientists go farther, and declare that disease is a delusion and death also, and that knowledge of God in Christ as they teach it will banish the delusion. The subjects of their weekly assemblies consist mainly of signs and witnesses. Can the Christian Church live and grow through the witnesses without the signs? It may as well be admitted that if the only signs and wonders to convince men that Jesus is the Son of God occurred in the first Christian century, or before, the rehearsal of them will not give power to the church of the twentieth century. The church is laying greater emphasis than ever before on our Lord's command, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to the whole creation.' Mark joins to these words the Lord's assurance, 'These signs shall follow them that believe,' and the prominent signs promised were casting out demons, speaking new tongues, immunity from disease, and healing the sick. It is true that doubt is raised concerning the genuineness of these passages. Two of the oldest Greek manuscripts do not contain them. But Matthew joins to the same command of Jesus His assurance that He has all authority in heaven and on earth, and that He will be always with His disciples. The statement attributed to Jesus in the closing sentences of the Gospel of Mark that He would continue to exercise His authority and demonstrate His presence by signs following them that believe was beyond question the faith of the early church. Has that faith been surrendered because such signs ceased to follow, or did the signs cease because faith in the authority of Jesus grew weak?

"However these questions may be answered—and the demand for satisfactory answers grows constantly more urgent—the church can maintain its supremacy in the world only by the evidence of divine authority within it. And the evidence of that authority in its members which ever has convinced the world has been 'the Lord working with them, and confirming the word by signs that followed.' The company of believers in Christ will impress the world only by showing that they have power which the world has not. Men will pray when they see that prayer brings answer in gifts of power. Men will learn and obey the words of Christ when they see that knowledge of Him enriches

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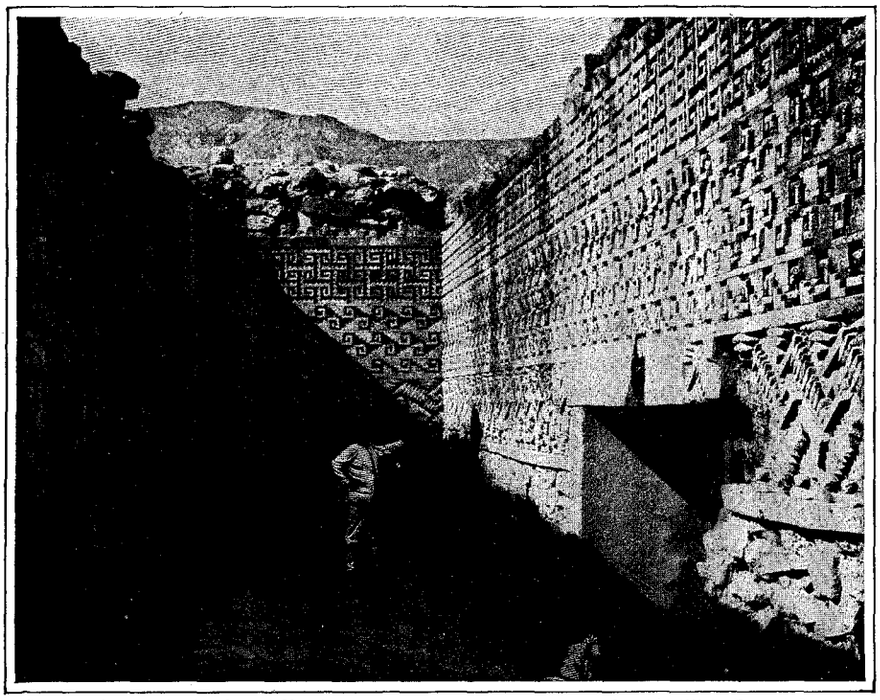
and transfigures life. The church must show itself different from and above the world if it is to transform the world. And all that the church needs for this purpose is the gift of the Holy Spirit. That gift is promised to them that ask. The result of His indwelling will be signs which will demonstrate His presence. Whether or not they shall include manifest banishing of disease from the body we do not affirm. But they do include transformations of character which are miracles of grace, and which ennoble and purify the body. They include self-denial for Christ's sake and sacrifice for others for the sake of mankind for whom Christ died, which are the fruit only of the Holy Spirit, and which are the deeds always wrought in men through complete surrender to that indwelling Spirit. These are the miracles which the church imperatively needs. She can have them for the asking."

"THE BUDDHIST DISCOVERY OF AMERICA."

LAST year we gave some comment on the recent establishment of a Japanese Buddhist mission in America. This is by no means the first missionary enterprise undertaken by Buddhism on this continent, if the surmises of Prof. John Fryer, of the chair of Oriental languages and literature in the University of California, are correct. Dr. Fryer brings together a curious collection of facts and speculations which he thinks points to a Buddhist discovery and evangelization of the Western coast of North and South America early in the Christian era. Indeed, the deductions to be drawn from these facts are stated by him in a far more positive form than most scientific archeologists will probably be willing to accept, for he asserts that the result of recent investigations is that "link after link, a chain of evidence of the early arrival of Buddhist missionaries in America has already been found which is sufficient to satisfy the judgment of all who are not wilfully skeptical." In *Harper's Magazine* (July) he writes:



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ROOM OF MOSAICS IN A TEMPLE AT MITLA, ALMOST A COUNTERPART OF BUDDHIST TEMPLES FOUND IN JAVA, NORTH CHINA, AND MONGOLIA.

Courtesy of *Harper's Monthly*.

"The ease of making a trip from Asia to America along the Kurile and Aleutian islands to Alaska strikes one at the first glance. Starting from Kamtchatka, which was early known to the Chinese, and to a certain extent under their control, the voyage in an open boat or canoe, following the great thermal ocean current, could at most times of the year be undertaken without the least danger or difficulty, it being unnecessary to be more than a short time out of sight of land. From Alaska down the American coast the journey would be still easier. Such a trip, compared with some of the well-authenticated wanderings of Buddhist priests, especially of those who traveled overland between China and India, is a mere trifle. Each part of the journey from Asia to America would be as well known to the natives of the various chains of islands in the fifth century as it is now. Hence the zealous missionary, determined to fulfil the commands of Buddha and carry his gospel to all lands, would merely have to press on from one island to another. The natives of each island would tell him of the large continent farther east; and thus he would ultimately find himself in America.

"The direct evidence of this early Buddhist mission, tho chiefly based on Chinese historical documents, covers also the traditions, histories, religious beliefs, and antiquities to be found in America, extending all the way down the Pacific coast from Alaska to Mexico, as well as to many localities lying at a considerable distance inland. From early times the Chinese classics, as well as the historical, geographical, and poetical works, allude to a country or continent at a great distance to the east of China, under the name of Fusang or Fusu. Its approximate distance is given as twenty thousand *li*, or above six thousand five hundred miles. Its breadth is stated to be ten thousand *li*, or about three thousand two hundred and fifty miles. A wide sea is said to lie beyond it, which would seem like a reference to the Atlantic Ocean."

Professor Fryer lays some stress upon the well-known narrative found in Chinese archives of a visit to the land of Fusang by Hui Shen, who was a native of Cochène, or Cabul, which was the great center of Buddhist missionary exertions in early times. The narrative states that Hui Shen, in the year 499 A.D., during the reign of the Emperor Yung Yuan, came from the country of Fusang to Kingchow, the capital of the dynasty of Tsi, situated on the river Yang-tse. Among other things, Hui Shen said that the people of Fusang were formerly in ignorance of the doctrines of Buddha, but during the reign of the Chinese Emperor Ta Ming, of the Sung dynasty, or about A.D. 458, there were five bikshus or Buddhist monks, from Cabul, who traveled there and promulgated the knowledge of the doctrines, books, and images of Buddhism. He gave particulars of the journey through the Aleutian Islands, and Alaska, with the length of the route, and a description of the inhabitants.

In a hundred details relating to flora, fauna, manners, customs, and government, says Professor Fryer, the Chinese account of this new country, due east from China six thousand five hundred miles, agrees with what we know of the Pacific coast of America, and of Mexico in particular, and with no other region.

Professor Fryer also mentions some of the direct corroborations of his hypothesis to be found in Mexico to-day. He writes:

"The religious customs and beliefs of the nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America, their architecture, their calendar, their arts, and many other things which were found by the Spaniards when they conquered America, exhibit the most surprising coincidences with the details of Asiatic beliefs and Asiatic civilization. So much is this the case that those independent observers who have known nothing of the story of Hui Shen have been convinced that there must have been some kind of communication between America and Asia since the beginning of the Christian era. . . . . .

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"Searching for traces of Buddhist origin among the old names of persons, places, and things in America brings to light some curious facts. The name 'Buddha' is not in general use in Asia, but instead is used his patronymic, 'Gautama,' or the name of his race, 'Sakhya.' Hence we may expect to find these names constantly recurring in America. In the places Guatemala, Huatamo, etc., in the high priest Guatemotzin, etc., we find echoes of the first of these names. In Oaxaca, Zacatecas, Sacatepex, Zacatlan, Sacapulas, etc., we find more than a hint of the second. In fact, the high priest of Mixteca had the title 'Taysacca,' or the man of Sacca. On an image representing Buddha at Palenque there is the name 'Chaac-mol,' which might have been derived from Sakhyamuni, the full rendering of one of Buddha's names. The Buddhist priests in Tibet and North China are called 'lamas,' and the Mexican priest is known as the 'tlama.' A deified priest or lama, who is said to have lived on a small island near the Colorado River, had the name of Quatu Sacca, which seems to combine the two names Gautama and Sakhya. . . . . .

"When we come to look for visible traces of Buddhism among the antiquities of Mexico, we are soon amply rewarded. Images and sculptured tablets, ornaments, temples, pyramids, etc., abound that can not well be ascribed to any other source with the show of reason. Among these may be mentioned the following: A large image found in Campeachy representing accurately a Buddhist priest in his robes. An image of Buddha at Palenque, sitting cross-legged on a seat formed of two lions placed back to back closely representing images found in India and China. An elaborate elephant-faced god found among the Aztecs, which is evidently an imitation of the Indian image of Ganesha. A Buddhist altar or table of stone found at Palenque. Figures of Buddha sitting cross-legged with an aureola around his head, and placed in niches in the walls of the temples at Uxmal, Palenque, etc., being the exact counterparts of the images found in niches both inside and outside of Buddhist temples in China, Japan, and India. A perfect elephant's head sculptured on the walls at Palenque, the elephant being the usual symbol of Buddha in Asia, and no elephants being found in America. An old Mexican image now in the Ethnographical Society's museum at Paris, and depicting Buddha sitting in the usual cross-legged attitude, with an inscription on either side, one of the characters being evidently intended for the Chinese character for Buddha. . . . . .

"The enormous temples or palaces at Palenque and Mitla are almost the counterparts of Buddist temples that are found in Asia, particularly in Java, North China, and Mongolia, the large pyramidal base and the mode of construction all seeming to point to Buddhist origin. The ornaments in the walls of the temples in different parts of Mexico are similar in design to those of many buildings in China and India; particularly the pattern known as the 'Greek fret' or 'Greek key' pattern, which is found in an almost endless variety of diamond fret, labyrinth fret, meander fret, double fret—having the fillets interlacing at right angles—and others for which we have no names. These may be seen to advantage in pictures of the walls of the 'Room of Mosaics,' of Mitla, at Uxmal, and elsewhere. There is a Buddhist cross, or symbol of Buddha, carved on a pillar at Palenque."

THE WORKING CREED OF PRESBYTERIANS.

SINCE the recent discussions on creed revision in the Presbyterian Church, and indeed for many years past, it has been asserted by numerous writers that Presbyterians no longer accept Calvinism and its chief official statement, the Westminster Confession, in the sense in which these were received by the seventeenth-century divines who formulated them. *The Independent*, for instance, lately said: "The actual working-creed of Presybterians is no longer that of the Westminster divines"; and it added that the present creed, "in all enlightened countries, differs from that of the Westminster fathers as much as the creed of the Andover or New Haven faculty differs from that of Cotton Mather."

One of the leading representatives of the conservative school of Presbyterianism, Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield, professor of theology in the Princeton Theological Seminary, takes issue with this view. In *The Independent* (July 11) he says:

"It is only on the hypothesis of gross ignorance of the present state of religious thought that *The Independent* can account for the persistence of even the modified Calvinism it will accredit to Presbyterians. There is, however, another way of accounting for it. It is not because they are ignorant of recent theological thinking that Presbyterians continue Calvinists. It is, briefly, because 'harmony with present Christian thought and scholarship' is not with them the test of religious truth. They make no pretension of being in harmony with these things. What they pretend to be in harmony with, and what they purpose to remain in harmony with, is the teaching of the Scriptures. 'Present Christian thought and scholarship' is, after all, nothing but a high-sounding name for current opinion. And current opinion is a sorry substitute for the revealed word of the omniscient God as the test and name of truth. Presbyterians have no wish to anchor to the 'winds of doctrine' that blow up and down in the barren spaces of the so-called 'scholarly' world. Their ideal of Christian living and teaching is not to have

> A creed for every clime and age,
> By mammon's touch new moulded o'er and o'er;
> No cross, no war to wage.

They are content even in this age to bear the cross of the world's scorn, and to wage as faithfully as God grants them ability to do so the war of revealed truth. It is the old mystic's motto which they would adopt for their own—tho, of course, not precisely in the old mystic's sense, since their eye is primarily on the written word:

> Blest are the ears that catch the throbbing whisper of the Lord,
> And turn not to the buzzings of the passing world.

"No, this is not the glorification of obscurantism. There is a difference which it would be well for *The Independent* to mark between ignorance of what is going on in the world and helplessly dancing like a feather in the wind raised by the ever-changing hypotheses of what arrogates to be the world's thinking. If we are to infer ignorance of all that is not 'swallowed,' we might even accuse *The Independent* of ignorance of Calvinism. On this, however, there is no need to dwell; let *The Independent* square its accusations of lack of intelligence among Presbyterians with its own conscience and the Ninth Commandment—if, indeed, that Commandment can be thought to be in 'harmony with present Christian thought and scholarship,' according to which (in *The Independent's* sense) it is, at least, not the direct word of God which Presbyterians think it. It is of more interest to remark that by their continued adherence to the system of doctrine embodied in the Westminster Confession Presbyterians do not imply that, in their view, no advance has been made in Christian knowledge during the quarter of a millennium that has intervened since the formulation of that Confession. Of course there has been advance, and Presbyterians have borne their full share in making it. But not all the theological movements of our day run in the direction of advance, nor have the real advances that have been made crumbled the foundations. The science of mathematics, too, has made great advances in our time; but the multiplication table stands firm, and it is not the Sylvesters and Earleys that propose to abrogate it. We must really learn to distinguish between advance and retrogression. And the astounding fact about the present-day impatience with the old formulæ of faith is that they are not in the interests of advance, but of retrogression. Let *The Independent* search and see: it will find that no one of the objections it is accustomed to urge against the Calvinistic system has the slightest claim to novelty—that there is no one of them that is not a resurrection from the dead and decayed past, the validation of which now would be the rehabilitation of a transcended stage of religious thinking.

"The fact simply is that teaching 'present Christian thought and scholarship' is caught in a powerful, backward eddy, and it has fallen to the lot of Presbyterians again, as so often before, to resist this retrogressive flood in order that advance may be possible. All the hope of progress in Christian thought lies to-day, as it has often lain before, in the hands of the Augustinian hosts. The question which is really raised by the present assault on the Westminster Confession in fact is just whether that advance post shall be held in order that we may go yet forward; or

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whether those who have been elected to march in the advance of Christian thought shall be forced to retire from their hard-won position and commit it to the future to recover again the ground thus given up. Presbyterians are determined to preserve in its integrity the system of doctrine embodied in their Confession of Faith, not because they are afflicted with the disease of dead conservatism, nor because their eyes are below that they should not see what is going on in the world about them, but because they find themselves immersed in strong currents of restless thought beating aimlessly back and forth, through the tangles of which they know that they know the way, and because they feel the burden of the world upon their shoulders, and have settled it with themselves that they will not sink beneath the waves, but will bear that burden safely through and carry it up the slopes beyond.

"That is how Presbyterians see themselves."

The Independent in the same issue thus replies to Dr. Warfield:

"We did say that 'the actual working creed of presbyteries is no longer that of the Westminster divines, and we hold to it; for did not the General Assembly last May vote just that thing? Did it not vote to have the Committee on Creed Revision prepare a short statement of faith, couched in modern language, which should be given to the world as the actual working creed of the church? Professor Warfield knows this to be a fact, and why does he find fault with us for stating it? He utterly ignores what has been declared on this subject of the confession by the presbyteries, and what was done by the General Assembly not two months ago. Has he forgotten it?

"Ah, but he says the Presbyterian Church has 'expressed adherence to the Calvinistic system.' Of course it has, to the 'system,' while declaring that the Westminster confession is unsatisfactory and should be amended. Much depends on that word '*system*.' Professor Warfield reminds us that 'every office-bearer in the Presbyterian Church has voluntarily stood up in the sight of God and solemnly affirmed his belief that the system of doctrine embodied in the Westminster Confession is the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures.' There it is again, 'system,' 'system of doctrine'—what does the word mean? How much does it include? This is where the confession comes in. . . . . .

"When Professor Warfield requires a young theolog or a grizzled elder to subscribe to the 'system of doctrine' 'contained' in the confession, does he, for example, understand him to subscribe, and does he himself subscribe unreservedly to the following statements?

"'By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. Those angels and men thus predestinated and foreordained are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished."

"Or this about the sin of Adam and Eve?

"'They being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity. . . . From this original corruption, whereby we are utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all good, and wholly inclined to do evil, do proceed all actual transgressions.'

"Is that all part of the 'system'? And this?

"'Man, by his fall into a state of sin, hath wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying salvation.'

"And this?

"'Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how He pleaseth. So also are all other elect persons [idiots], who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word. Others not elected, altho they may be called by the ministry of the word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly came to Christ, and therefore can not be saved: much less can men, not professing the Christian religion, be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they possess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious and to be detested.'

"And is this subscribed to as part of the 'system of faith'?

"'The Pope of Rome . . . is that Antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition, that exalteth himself in the church against Christ and all that is called God.'

"We do not suppose that a sensible Presbyterian, when taking the ordination vow, understands that all this, some of which, if not all, is 'Calvinistic,' much of which is untrue and all of it objectionable in its language, is part of the 'system of doctrine' to which he subscribes. This, and more, is dropped from the 'actual working creed of Presbyterians,' and in so declaring we make no reflection on either their honesty or their intelligence."

SOME RELIGIOUS ESTIMATES OF JOHN FISKE.

AN examination of the American religious press shows a notably appreciative and kindly estimate of the work done by the late John Fiske in the interrelated realms of religion, philosophy, and science. David, the perturbed hero of James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law," who could not stay in the "Bible College" or the Christian Church thirty years ago because he had accepted Darwinian evolution, would have rubbed his eyes with wonder could he have witnessed the praise accorded to-day to this evolutionary philosopher by his old adversaries, the preachers.

The Watchman (Bapt., July 11) remarks that in the death of John Fiske "philosophy and history have lost a peerless expositor," and adds:

"Mr. Fiske began his literary career as an evolutionist to whom God was simply the unknowable. But gradually a change came over his thinking. In our opinion his three little treatises, 'The Destiny of Man,' 'The Idea of God,' and 'Through Nature to God,' on the whole, are the most valuable contributions to the reconciliation of science and religion that have been made in our generation. A minister who attempts to assail evolution without a mastery of Mr. Fiske's 'The Destiny of Man' and 'The Idea of God' will probably attack a man of straw. Whether or not the reader agrees with Mr. Fiske's interpretation of evolution, he is forced to admit that he holds the evolutionary hypothesis in a form that frees it from the strongest objections commonly urged by Christian theologians. We have said that Mr. Fiske is not to be numbered among the great original minds in philosophy or literature, but evolutionists generally acknowledge that the credit should be given to him for the important discovery of the relation of the 'lengthening of infancy' in man to the development of the higher intellectual and moral faculties. And to our way of thinking, Mr. Fiske did more than any scientific man of his generation to place the doctrine of the immortality of the soul on an impregnable scientific basis."

Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., July 10), in commenting on Professor Fiske's religious trilogy, alluded to above, says that had he lived he might have become "a chief champion on the right side of the philosophy of religion." "Through Nature to God," it terms "singularly stimulative, and remarkably orthodox":

"In it Mr. Fiske presented Evolution as a bulwark of Theism and Religion, declaring that 'of all the implications of the doctrine of evolution with regard to man, the very deepest and strongest is that which asserts the everlasting reality of religion,' and that 'religion is the largest and most ubiquitous fact connected with the existence of mankind upon the earth.' He further said—for the book has throughout a high spiritual tone—that the man who can repeat from his heart the words of the ancient prophet, 'Tho he slay me yet will I trust in him,' 'is the true freeman of the universe, clad in stoutest coat of mail against disaster and sophistry, the man whom nothing can enslave, and whose guerdon is the serene happiness that can never be taken away.'"

The Living Church (High-Church Prot. Episc., July 13) says:

"Darwin wrote a good, plain style. Wallace is often admirable. Huxley would have been a great writer, had he not yielded to spleen. Spencer has marred many a page by assuming his own infallibility. Grant Allen did not usually aim to be more than a light skirmisher on the evolution side. Fiske read all that was to be said for the evolution theory, and stated it in language so clear and so beautiful that he may justly be ranked

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with the great writers of the nineteenth century. . . . The man who merely skims books will say that Fiske kept his place at the head of the evolution school by his style; but there was something deeper than style. Fiske was spiritually minded. He was in sympathy with the evolutionists, he accepted a great part of the radical Biblical criticism, he is on record as rejecting the historic truth of the New Testament, and yet the man recoiled from all that is gross and godless. His later writings show a deeper reverence for the great doctrine of design. Evolution modified but did not destroy the old belief that God made the world with a purpose."

Unity (Unit., July 11) is of course in full sympathy with Fiske's philosophical attitude. The editor, long a personal friend and correspondent of the philosopher, says:

"More clearly probably than any of his predecessors he grasped the truth that human history was an evolution and that it could be written only by one who could apply the principles of evolution to the corporate life of man. It was in order to fit himself for this task that he took up incidentally the needed task of interpreting Herbert Spencer to the masses. When the lectures which resulted in his great work entitled 'Cosmic Philosophy' were first given at Harvard University evolution was a suspected doctrine in the class-room. Now it is either the expressed or implied basis of teaching in all departments in all the colleges and in most of the churches. . . . . .

"But not as an historian nor yet as a philosopher, but as a moralist and an interpreter of religion does John Fiske find his highest place in the estimation of the American people. Incidentally, as it were, he gave at different times to the world the little books entitled 'The Thought of God,' 'The Destiny of Man,' and 'The Problem of Evil.' These formed what he himself playfully called his 'Sunday-School Library,' to which he hoped to make additions from time to time. These books belong to the reconciling literature in the religion of to-day. They have helped numberless men and women to preserve their intellectual integrity and at the same time continue the cultivation of the devout heart, and, what is better, a zealous conscience."

Even *The Christian Evangelist* (July 11), a leading organ of the Disciples, from whom David met so much opposition on account of his evolutionary views, has no word of denunciation for Professor Fiske. After speaking in superlative terms of his work as an historian, it says: "In two fields [history and religion] he has performed noteworthy service. In his two little volumes, 'The Destiny of Man' and 'The Idea of God,' he gave to theistic evolution as clear and convincing a statement as it has ever received."

PROTESTANT VIEWS OF THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT.

SO often have the motives of those who, through the "Los-von-Rom" movement in Austria, have gone over from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant Church been called into question, that a number of their prominent converts have deemed it desirable to make public declaration of their reasons for such action. It is acknowledged by them that originally the movement was largely of a political character, expressive of the antagonism between the Germans and the Czechs. But this objectionable element, it is claimed, has been largely eliminated, and the spiritual and churchly character of the secession has become pronounced. This claim is set forth in a public declaration made by Dr. Eisenkolb in the Austrian parliament. His words, as officially reported, were these:

"We have joined this movement ["Away from Rome"] out of the inner convictions of the heart. We do not intend to act dishonestly in the adoption of our new confession. We have taken our catechism in the hand and we have been learning what the true character of Christian faith is. Our hearts have been opened to the influences of the Gospel, and we now belong to Jesus Christ our Savior. We will not allow that anybody, be he clerical or lay, step between us and our Savior and claim to be the mediator. We are happy in being able to take up the battle for true Christianity for the Gospel, because our hearts belong to the Savior. There was a time when Austria was at the point of becoming Protestant, but the murder of John Hus and the slaughter of many thousands of the Czechs and the battle of the White Mountain forced our ancestors into the folds of Rome. We are now determined to carry this propaganda for Protestantism to all the corners of the empire, but it is not done for the purpose of offending the Roman Catholics, and least of all out of personal enmity to the priests and other church officials; but it is done for the cause of the Gospel truth."

At a convention held by the adherents of this movement in Vienna, the following official declarations were adopted:

"The 'Away-from-Rome' movement is not a struggle carried on against God or the moral worth of true religion; but it is rather directed against the abuse of religion for political purposes and the practise of the clergy of using their influence against true religious freedom. It is not an agitation directed against the state or its interests, or the laws which it promulgates; but rather it aims to protect the state from influences that really have no right to determine its actions and that exercise influences harmful to the state. It is not directed against the Catholic Church as such, but against the clerical party's making use of the church for ignoble purposes."

Another expression of similar sentiments has lately been made by the official representatives of the Lutheran Church of Austria, which has been the chief gainer from the movement. This document runs as follows:

"(1) We protest against the charge that the movement is managed by 'foreign preachers and pastors.' It is an agitation that has grown out of the needs and the hearts of the people. Only because the Protestant Church of Austria has not been able to supply the demand for pastors for the new congregations have the churches of Germany sent us help and helpers.

"(2) We protest against the charge that the movement is 'unpatriotic' or in opposition to the Catholic imperial house or Government. We adhere to the principle that all should be subject to the powers that be.

"(3) We protest against the charge that converts are being paid for turning their backs to their mother church. The Protestant Church depends for its success solely upon the power of the word of God and upon the eternal truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Quite recently also those representatives of the cause who are also members of the parliament united in this public declaration: "The undersigned Evangelical German representatives wish to emphasize their conviction that any connection of the 'Los-von-Rom' movement with politics is entirely undesirable; for politics come and go, but the Gospel continues forever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The seventh annual conference of religion, held in Buffalo, June 26–30, developed many addresses of high interest. The general subject was "New-Century Problems of Religion," discussed in such special topics as "The Religious Care of the Adolescent," "The Social Effects of the Concentration of Wealth," and "Religion and Public Ownership." In discussing the latter topic, says *The Outlook*, Professor Parsons "made the interesting statement that in over four hundred cases of municipal ownership which he had investigated he had found no instance of corruption."

THE doctrine of reincarnation, along with Karma and other Oriental hypotheses relating to the spiritual life has attracted much attention in the Occident of late years, and, as now appears, it has even become a subject of discussion among the Dutch Jews. The Bombay *Guardian* gives a dialog on "transmigration" of souls, between two gentlemen of this nationality. As the doctrine is often found to be a difficult one for Western comprehension, we give *The Guardian's* report of the conversation, which has the merit of being at least a clear statement: STRAUSS: "O, say, Mishter Isaacs, vot new dochtrine ish dis I hear? Dey call it tdrampsmikrashun." ISAACS: "O, tdrampsmikrashun, tdrampsmikrashun; you not know vot dot is?" STRAUSS: "No, und I hears very much about it sometimes now." ISAACS: "Vell! Vell! I soon dtell you vot tdrampsmikrashun is. It is dis vay. You are now Strauss. Some day you dies, und den your soul or spirit goes into a tdonkey. Den some mornin' I gets up and I valks oudt early down ve vay, und I meets dot tdonkey, und it (you) brays und brays, und says, 'Mishter Isaacs! Mishter Isaacs!' Und I says, 'Vy, who are you? I tdon't know you.' Und you says, Vy, Mr. Isaacs, you tdon't know me? Vy, I am Strauss!' Und I says, 'Vot, you Strauss? No! No! Vy you are a tdonkey.' Und you says, 'No, no; I am Strauss, but I have chust been tdrampsmikrated.' Then I sthrokes your long ears, and pats you big cheek, und I says: 'Vell, vell, now, Strauss; is dis dou? Vy, how little you have changed!' Tdot is de tdrampsmikrashun doctrine."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CRETE'S PETITION FOR ANNEXATION TO GREECE.

THE agitation in Crete for the annexation of that island to Greece appears to have reached an acute stage. The resolution unanimously adopted by the Greek members of the Cretan Chamber (who are in a large majority) affirming the necessity for such union has excited considerable enthusiasm in Athens, and Prince George, whose three-year term as High Commissioner of the island is just about to expire, threatens to resign and refuse reappointment unless the four Powers (England, France, Russia, and Italy) which protect Crete, under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, agree to the union. The Powers, however, have rejected the Cretan petition in the same general terms used when they rejected a similar request made in February last. Any infringement of the rights of the Sultan, says the joint note delivered to Prince George by the consuls of the four Powers, might seriously endanger the peace of the East by subjecting Greece once more to the hostility of Turkey. The Powers are also of opinion that the present arrangement will tend to the material and moral progress of Crete owing to the exemption of the island from heavy taxation and the simplicity and justice of its administration. Any alteration introduced so soon might prove injurious to public tranquillity by awakening the slumbering fears of the Moslem population. We are so weary of the whole matter, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), that, if Crete were not part and parcel of the complex and portentous Eastern question, and all that takes place there consequently likely to vitally concern every European Power interested in this Eastern question, we would gladly forget the entire propaganda for the union of the island to Greece. But we are opposed to annexation, says this journal, because it would reopen this Balkan question, which every European cabinet, including that of Greece, is anxious to keep dormant, and because, if the union ever should be realized, it would bring no benefit to Greece itself or to Hellenism in general. The *Temps* (Paris) points out that the entire agitation is part of the great scheme for the union of the Hellenic race. The propaganda, which is known as the Grand Idea, appeals strongly to the *Temps*, which says further:

"This Hellenic race, altho it is to-day practical enough, industrious, commercial, and enamored of wealth-getting, as is shown by its activity every day, is nevertheless at bottom really idealistic. This idealism persists in the race, despite time and all the modifications and side-influences which the centuries and alien peoples have brought. We can still see the character of the Hellenes of antiquity, of Athens, that supreme flower of civilization, where realism blossomed into love of the beautiful, of glory, of liberty, where a Pericles governed the people and directed, without force of office, without official power, from the tribune of the Agora, by the power of his eloquence and great ideas, a vast maritime empire."

The intentions of the Powers, concludes the *Temps*, are no doubt excellent, but, to be really and fairly valid, they should be ratified by the will of the people.

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) holds that the Powers have acted most wisely in rejecting the Cretan petition. To have granted it, declares this Belgian journal, would, in all probability, have at once precipitated an armed conflict, the results of which can not be estimated. The friends of the Cretans, says *The Saturday Review* (London), will advise them to be patient:

"A change in the relations of Turkey to the Balkan states is certain, and circumstances, if not the action of the Sultan, must soon upset the present artificial balance. A feature of the reconstruction will probably be the incorporation of Crete with Greece, but the time is not yet. The Cretans have no immediate grievance, and the only hope for the peace of the future is that the intricacy of this arrangement and relation of the near Eastern countries should be simplified slowly as the several difficulties arise."

The Speaker, *The Spectator*, and *The Times* (London) and the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), express the same views. The Russian journal sympathizes with the Cretans and hopes they will soon realize their wish.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM.

THE opinion of the continental press in general is that the French Socialists, in failing to agree as to their attitude toward M. Millerand as a member of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, threw away an excellent opportunity to make a strong impression on their foes. The point at issue was whether M. Millerand, who is an out-and-out Socialist, could be held to represent the party in a "bourgeois cabinet." One faction contended that by being in the cabinet he, in a measure, indorsed all its acts, most of which have been anti-Socialistic. The other faction favored an indorsement of him and an expression of satisfaction at the legislation he has been able to bring about in the direction of social reform. Most of the French comment is rather bitter. Some people, observes the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), submit to a drubbing and are still happy. But the French Socialists show us a paradox which is the exact opposite: they secure a notable triumph and complain of it. For two years past a great mass of legislation favorable to their ideas has been brought about. Yet they never cease to lament and disagree. Once upon a time, says the *Temps* (Paris), a child broke its doll in two. Its nurse, however, comforted it by saying: "Don't cry; you now have two dolls." So it is with the Socialists, declares the *Temps*. They formerly had a good, united organization. Now they have two. We hope they are satisfied. As for their principles, this Paris journal declares that they are aiming at the destruction of the republic. Socialism, it concludes, is not republicanism. It is a system of destruction aimed at all the fundamental principles laid down in 1789. The Socialists are therefore "necessarily the enemies of all who uphold these principles; they are the enemies of every true son of the revolution." They will now be less formidable as opponents, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), for their division will certainly weaken them. This journal regrets that the energy and intelligence which is manifested by the French Socialist leaders should be dissipated in factional quarrels. Why should they not stand together, it concludes, and keep the respect this intelligence and energy have heretofore inspired?

The *Osservatore Romano* and the *Tribuna* (Rome) publish detailed reports of the recent annual convention of this Socialist Party, held in Lyons, and warn Italian Socialist leaders of what factional disputes may bring. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* believes that French Socialism will "go backward over the road of English trades-unionism." They seem to be struck with blindness, says the *Nachrichten*, and to be totally incapable of knowing when they have won a triumph.

The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) argues in the same vein. The French, it remarks, have set out for Utopia. Millerand's presence in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet would have made any other party happy to claim him. *The St. James's Gazette*, *The Spectator*, and *The Saturday Review* (London) also speak regretfully of the dissension in the Socialist ranks. It is greatly to be deplored, says the last-named journal, that those Socialists who wisely look for attainment of the Socialist ideals through constitutional means and the legitimate influence of men of the quality of M. Millerand, are hampered and defamed as much as ever by the anarchical extravagances of the revolutionaries. *Justice* (London), the leading English Socialist organ, does not,

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however, wholly condemn the split. After all, it says, there is something more important than unity, and that is a strict adherence to principle.

Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu contributes to the *Économiste Français* (Paris) an historical study of the evolution of Socialism in France. The French Socialists of to-day, he declares, are too doctrinaire. "Without a doubt, to animate and give life to a party, there must be an ideal; but the partizans must be content with remaining as faithful as they can to this ideal, and in awaiting its realization they should not despise any tangible results that are offered to them."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels), commenting on the Singer-Berstein quarrel, declares that the German Socialists are in as bad a way as their French confrères. This Belgian journal expresses itself as sympathizing strongly with the "opportunist" wing of the German Socialist party. Opportunism, it says, is the happiest philosophy under all circumstances. "Especially is this the case in the Socialist Party, as it permits the most loyal Socialist to cheerfully help along the cause of more liberal democracy, in which humanity is so concerned."

The program of the Spanish labor party, "the most practical of the reform elements of the kingdom," writes Juan José Morato, secretary of the national committee of the Socialist Labor party of Spain (in *Nuestro Tiempo*, Madrid), demands the "'suppression' of the public debt, the standing army, and state aid to the clergy; the confiscation of ecclesiastical properties; free justice; free instruction to every one, whatever his social grade; the reversion to the state of all mines, railroads, and arsenals; the abolition of all direct taxation, and the imposition of a graduated income tax upon all incomes exceeding 3,000 pesetas [about $600]."

One of the London journals having recently asserted that Socialistic propaganda was gaining ground in Japan, the *Jiji Shimpo* (Tokyo), in an article which is quoted by *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), while admitting that the reign of plutocracy can not be altogether prevented in Japan, denies that any conditions suggesting the growth of Socialism have yet become visible. *The Mail* states the position of the *Jiji* as follows: "It thinks that the rich and the poor in Japan are not separated by a gulf comparable with that dividing the plutocrat and the pauper in the West. Here the poor man has his compensations. He takes his holidays, goes to fêtes and festivals, and enjoys himself thoroughly on occasion. There is nothing intolerable in his lot."

But, says *The Mail*, by way of comment, apart from the mere question of degrees of wealth, there is the fact that a Japanese rich man is singularly careful not to make any striking display of opulence.

"He seems to have an instinctive desire to avoid contrasts which might excite public envy. There are not, indeed, quite as large possibilities of differentiation in Japan as in Europe or America. The Japanese house and the Japanese manner of living do not offer such extensive opportunities for magnificence and luxury, in outward appearance at least. But when due allowances are made on that account, the conviction is still forced upon any careful observer that opulence in Japan is deliberately deprived of many of the ostentatious features which in the West render it so ugly in the eyes of indigence. Which of us knows of even one very wealthy Japanese who makes a parade of his riches or devotes his money to purposes of glitter and display? So long as that spirit of effacement prevails, the advent of Socialistic ideas will be deferred."

The Tribune (Winnipeg, Canada) declares that, "while it is far from likely that the thing the word stands for in Europe will ever take hold of the minds and imaginations of the people of Canada," nevertheless, with such men as Goldwin Smith and W. F. McLean, actual if not avowed Socialists, it is evident that "Socialism has honeycombed both parties in the Dominion."

Reynolds' Newspaper (London), in mentioning a new edition of Kropotkine's book, "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," says:

"We can not escape the consecutive development of nations. And, instead of decrying or opposing it, it would be much better to see whether the two pioneers of the great industry—Britain and France—can not take a new initiative and do something new again, whether an issue for the creative genius of these two nations must not be sought for in a new direction—namely, the utilization of both the land and the industrial powers of man for securing well-being to the whole nation instead of to the few. Markets must inevitably fail us abroad as each country develops its own manufacturing resources. There is no hope for us even in China, because if China wants European goods she will soon learn how to make them for herself. Yet we need not despair of the future of our manufactures if we abandon the folly of imperial expansion, which costs far more than we gain by it, and seek for our markets at home."

Trusts are not to be denounced by Socialists, writes H. H. Hyndman, in *Justice* (London):

"The whole revolutionary Social-Democratic Party throughout

BRITAIN'S HANDICAP.
—*Reynolds' Newspaper* (*London*).

SPAIN AND HER NEW LOVER. THE COMMON PEOPLE WOOS HER AWAY FROM ROYALTY, CAPITAL, AND CLERICALISM.
—*Wahre Jacob* (*Stuttgart*).

EUROPEAN SOCIALISM IN CARTOON.

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the civilized world recognizes the formation of national and international trusts as the best stage of capitalist society in its progress toward organized Socialism. While ignorant politicians and statesmen of the first rank cry out to stop or to check the trust system; while political economists of the old school are conferring as to how they may fend off this new danger from their favorite world of competitive anarchy; we Social-Democrats welcome every new combination as another stride toward the goal of human emancipation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERTINENT PHASES OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

TWO features of the South African war agitation as carried on in Great Britain which have been attracting particular attention of late are the report of the Transvaal land settlement commission and the alleged neglect and ill-treatment of Boer women and children in the refugee camps. Interest in the former case centers in the reports of two committees of the settlement commission. Sir David Barbour, chairman of the committee on the finances of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, after an exhaustive examination of the revenue and expenditure of the two Republics before the war, declares that the resources of the Orange Free State are not sufficient to justify, for some years at least, any imposition, beyond ordinary taxes, of financial burdens looking toward the recovering of war expenses. The colony, he says, will find it very difficult to pay for its own administration and to contribute a little toward supporting the South African constabulary. The Transvaal, on the other hand, is rich and full of promise. Its wealth, he points out, depends almost entirely on its gold-mines, and the bulk of the taxation must in any case fall either directly or indirectly on these mines. A tax of 10 per cent. on the profits of gold-mines would give a revenue of about £450,000 ($2,250,000) a year on the basis of the profits of 1898, and it will give a much larger revenue as time goes by. To raise such an amount in this way, rather than by customs duties or high railway freights, will be an appreciable relief to the poorer mines, and will promote the extension of the mining industry.

The press comment in Great Britain on this report is to the general effect that, while it is founded on safe estimates, yet it will please neither the financiers nor the British taxpayer.

The other committee was appointed to determine the attitude of the British Government toward the numerous valuable concessions which played such a large part in the finances of the Transvaal. Twenty-four concessions came up for consideration, six for railways, six for manufactories or trade, and twelve of a municipal character. In the preliminary statement, the commissioners say that, while there is scarcely anything in international law or precedent to aid them in "defining the duties of Great Britain as an annexing state toward those making claims under the concessions or contracts of the annexed state," yet they hold that, "as a general rule, the obligations of the annexed state toward private persons should be respected by the annexing state." They conclude that the cancellation of a concession can properly be advised when: (1) The grant of the concession was not within the legal powers of the late government; or (2) was in breach of treaty with the annexing state; or, (3) when the person seeking to maintain the concession acquired it unlawfully or by fraud; or (4) has failed to fulfil its essential conditions without lawful excuse.

The commission decides that, "as the operations of the Netherlands South African Railway against the British before and during the war were acts of aggression," the concession to this company should be cancelled. The Selate Railway, having been captured by the British military authorities, "will be surrendered in good time to the civil government." The dynamite concession, being, the committee says, the result of "recent and extensive bribery," should not be recognized. The concession to the Transvaal National Bank should be modified in the interests of the public. The liquor concession was lawfully granted.

Most of the comment is directed to the decision with regard to the Netherlands Railway concession. *The Westminster Gazette* quotes a letter of Mr. Van Kretschmar, manager of the railway, to the head office in Amsterdam, as proof of the anti-British operations referred to in the report. Following is quoted from the letter (which is dated April 25, 1900):

"If it should come to the worst and the English become masters here, I am afraid that we have hopelessly compromised ourselves in deed, word, and writing. We have made cannons and ammunition, we have sold material to the republic; we have blown up bridges on English territory, and have not discharged our staff on commando. And we have assisted the Orange Free State with advice, and indeed with persons and material, and there are in existence letters, telegrams, and living witnesses that we have strongly supported the government in its defense."

All the British papers are heartily in favor of cancelling this concession, but a large proportion of the shareholders of the railway are Germans, and the German press has had some bitter comments on the proposal to cancel the concession. The *Kölnische Zeitung* declares that the report of the commission is "entirely inconsistent with the recognized principles of the law of nations and every conception of justice," and expresses the hope that it will be rejected not only on the Continent but by the British Government. The rumor that Great Britain will redeem the shares held by foreigners at par (they have been selling at $225 to $230 for years) is regarded by the *Börsen Courier* (Berlin) as "a flagrant breach of international honesty." It is an established principle of civil law, says this semi-official journal, that a conquering power must maintain and continue to fulfil the treaties of its predecessor in government as far as they affect private rights. It continues:

"If the British Government seeks to base its attitude on the contention that the railway company was guilty of acts of hostility against England during the war, this is not a valid excuse. The company was bound by the terms of its concession to comply with the instructions of the Transvaal Government in case of war. England has no right to make the foreign shareholders responsible for the acts of their executive board during the war."

The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) also comments bitterly on the report, which, it declares, "breathes that spirit of hostility to the foreigner which characterizes the administration of British justice to an extent that almost deprives the foreigners of all rights in private differences with Englishmen." The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) contends that British recognition of the Boers as belligerents made the railway private property "which can only be acquired by the British state in exchange for full compensation to the foreign shareholders." This, it intimates, is also the view of the German Government.

A detailed study of the "concentration camps" in the Transvaal is presented in the report of Miss Emily Hobhouse, who was recently sent to South Africa as a special agent of the "British Committee of the Distress Fund for South African Women and Children." By special permission of Lords Milner and Kitchener, Miss Hobhouse visited the camps at Bloemfontein, Norvals Pont, Aliwal North, Springfontein, Kimberley, and Mafeking, and was granted special facilities for conveying to these camps the stores, clothing, etc., subscribed by the Distress Fund. Of some of the camps she speaks with praise, but in others she notes many deficiencies—such as overcrowding, bad water, defective sanitary arrangements, scarcity of fuel, soap, etc. There are pathetic accounts of children dying, and an appendix is added containing narratives from Boer women, who tell how they were driven from their farms and forced into the camps. She makes

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four "positive recommendations" for the improvement of these camps:

"First, that the camps should be places of refuge and not prisons, that no woman should be detained against her will if she has a home to go to outside the areas that have been 'denuded' for military purposes, and that no one who would like to find work in the adjacent towns should be kept doing nothing in the camps; secondly, that no more women and children should be brought into the existing camps until fresh accommodation has been made; thirdly, that some camps which are obviously saturated with disease should be broken up, and that fresh camps should be formed, preferably in Cape Colony; and lastly, that full publicity should henceforth be given to the condition of these camps, and that representatives of philanthropic bodies should be allowed access to the camps and full freedom in their work."

We recognize the difficulties to be contended with at the front, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), commenting on this report, but "our complaint against the management of these camps is that they violate the rules and punish the non-combatants for the activity of the combatants."

The Spectator (London) believes the expedient of collecting the women and children into camps to be "both politic and humane; indeed, in the circumstances, the only one possible." But, it continues, this has added very gravely to British responsibilities:

"We have to feed and guard some sixty-three thousand souls, and at the same time look after our army of two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers. Provisions for the refuge camps have to be brought from the coast over single lines of railway, which the energy of the refugees' husbands and fathers is constantly devoted to destroying. We have to provide against the epidemics incident to the country and the numerous diseases inseparable from any place where many human beings are collected together in small compass. And at the same time we have to remember that our charges, while they are the relatives of our enemies, are also the stock of our future citizens. We have to preserve good temper, patience, and humanity, knowing that every misfortune will be only too readily interpreted as a crime. Had we sought the easy, inhumane expedient of *laissez-faire*, we had never saddled ourselves with this burden. On mere grounds of policy we question whether, had we allowed those women and children to suffer the ordinary fortunes of war, we should have been a loser; for their hostility would have probably been checkmated by extreme privations. Famine and pestilence are good sureties for quietness. As it is, we have chosen the more honorable way."

The state of affairs is unfortunate, but unavoidable, observes *The St. James's Gazette* (London), and we don't see how any good can come of emphasizing it. *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* (London), which claims a circulation of a million and a half, declares that it represents the opinion of the "average Englishman" when it says:

"All the evidence of those who have been through the camps goes to prove that British soldiers have never shown anything but the utmost consideration for the women and children. But we have been told again and again that 'war is hell,' and naturally while it continues there must be suffering and sorrow for all engaged in it, or who are obliged to live within the sphere of military operations. The coming of peace rests entirely with the Boers, and Miss Hobhouse does not appear to have shown even a modicum of the wisdom needful to influence them toward bringing about this earnestly desired end."

AN APPEAL.

THE LIBERAL PARTY: "Oh, please *do* try and pull together—it's so dreadfully uncomfortable!" —*Westminster Gazette.*

It is certainly a sad sight, says the *Temps* (Paris), when, "despite all the protestations of those noble Englishmen who have remained faithful to the glory and power of Gladstone's and Cobden's England, despite the eloquent letters of Mr. Frederic Harrison and the dulcet strains of Mr. William Watson, despite all the reverses and deceptions they have suffered, the British people persist in demanding unconditional surrender by the Boers, and when they will not be turned back from their goal by the greatest and most cruel sacrifices of blood and treasure, nor by such terrible and lamentable facts as this reconcentrado policy practised upon innocent women and children." The *Journal des Débats*, on the other hand, has hopes of an awakening by the English, as it believes Miss Hobhouse's report has piqued their "amour propre." The Dutch papers devote a good deal of space to the report, and the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) declares that the Continent hopes much from the effect it will produce. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) characterizes the "concentration-camp" policy of Lord Kitchener as "absolutely complete in shameless and dishonoring barbarity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Are the Modern Greeks Slavs?—The question of the ethnological origin of the modern Greeks has been a mooted one for the past three centuries; but the consensus of opinion among Hellenists to-day is that the people of modern Greece are not Greeks of the classic type, but in reality Slavs of a mixed character. Professor Krumbacker, of the University of Munich, probably the most eminent neo-Hellenist and Byzantist living, has just added to the discussion his conclusion (set forth in the *Byzantische Zeitschrift*, Munich). It is based largely on photographs representing the different types of modern Greeks. He insists that the sentimental interests of philo-Hellenism must give way to scientific methods, which require that the Greeks be no longer studied in their isolation, but as a member of the Balkan family. "The Byzantines, from whom the modern Greeks descend, were not an unmixed race, and the Greeks of to-day are a peculiar amalgamation of Greek and foreign elements. Among them, in addition to Roman and Oriental blood, is also barbarian blood, especially Slavic and Germanic, as seen in the physical, moral, and material make-up of the nation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IN conferring the degree of LL.D. upon Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, Harvard University has highly pleased the German press. The *Vossische Zeitung* and *National Nachrichten* of Berlin comment with satisfaction on the honor conferred, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that official circles, including Emperor William, are highly gratified.

THE Russian commercial invasion of England has begun, says *The Saturday Review* (London), commenting on the splendid Russian exhibit at the Glasgow International Exhibition. "Russia is making us buy what she wants to sell, from flour, timber, and leather, to silks and cottons and even wines and pianofortes. . . . . It is not altogether pleasant for English people to see a complete series of exhibits of cotton goods, with really beautiful Oriental designs, which are driving our cotton trade, with the assistance no doubt of a little judicious protection, out of Persia and the East generally. The Russian wines, especially the clarets, are finding a ready sale, and the Russian Commissioner is about to open a general store which is to become a permanent depot for Russian merchandise." *The Globe* (Toronto) also warns Canadians that Russian butter and egg dealers are becoming serious competitors of the colonies in British markets.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MAX O'RELL ON "HER ROYAL HIGHNESS—WOMAN."

MAX O'RELL, the French writer and lecturer, who has entertained us all with his observations upon John Bull and Brother Jonathan, approaches with becoming diffidence, in his latest book, "the problem which has never been given man to solve." He confesses that, like his fellow men, he knows little about women, because "nothing is more different from a woman than another woman, and nothing is more different from a woman than that very woman herself." Once, having written an article on "The Woman I Hate," he was rewarded with an avalanche of indignant letters telling him no such woman as he described ever lived. At another time he says:

"I was announced to give a lecture on 'Women' to the students of a large ladies' college in North Carolina. A couple of hours before the lecture three young ladies from the college called on me at the hotel where I was staying. I met them in the parlor. Three charming, bright, most intelligent-looking girls they were. After looking at each other for some time, so as to suggest that the other should speak, one at last made up her mind to be the spokeswoman of the little deputation. 'We have called on you,' she said, 'to ask if you would be kind enough to change the subject of your lecture to-night. Our lecture course is instituted for the instruction and the general improvement of the students, and we thought we should like to hear you talk to us on a subject which you know something about.' I must say that I felt fearfully small; but I was delighted at the frankness of those young American girls, and at once acceded to their request."

What do women admire most in men? is a question, one would think, not to be answered rashly by a man. Mr. O'Rell's conclusion shows temerity, to say the least, for it is not wholly complimentary to the other sex with respect to the inferences to be drawn from it:

"I believe that what sexes admire most in the other are the qualities which they do not generally possess themselves. If you read the confession-books of women, you will invariably discover that the qualities they most admire in men are generosity, broad-mindedness, magnanimity, absence of prejudice, and a lofty sense of justice, of toleration, and of forgiveness. Now, some women may possess these qualities, but no one, I think, will say that they are eminently feminine virtues. And it may also be added that what sexes hate most in the other are the very defects which they themselves not infrequently possess. Out of twenty confession-books which I have this moment under my eyes, and in which is to be found the question: 'What defect do you hate most in man?' eighteen women have answered, 'Meanness.' That is just what you would expect, now, don't you think so? Of course, there are women of whom it might be said, however preposterous the remark may sound, that they are not only perfect ladies, but also perfect gentlemen. These are glorious women. Now, don't smile; I know what I am saying. When you say of a woman that she is a perfect lady, the remark chiefly refers to her manners, the way she dresses and behaves in society, etc. When you say of a man that he is a perfect gentleman, it means that he is a man of considerate feelings, generous, magnanimous even, a man who could not do anything mean if he tried. A woman who receives an anonymous letter about her husband, puts it in the fire, and never mentions the fact to him, behaves like a gentleman. A man who receives an anonymous letter about his wife and shows it to her is a cur. In a pretty play, the name of which escapes me just at present, a woman has compromised herself with a man. A letter from that man is delivered to her before her husband. The latter knows who the letter is from. His wife hands it to him.

"'My dear, this letter is addressed to you. I have no right to open it,' says the husband. 'Don't you want to read it yourself?'

"The wife answers that she does not. 'Very well,' he says; 'then there is only one thing to do.'

"And before her he throws it into the fire. All the women in the audience applaud. So they should; but how many of them would behave in the same manner if such a letter from a woman came to their husbands?"

Expressly excepting the new woman, a type which he thoroughly dislikes and which is altogether too frequent in the United States, he says, Mr. O'Rell, who has been all over the world, regards the American woman as the modern national ideal of the sex. He writes

"I have been six times all over the United States. I have spent about three years of my life in America traveling from New York to San Francisco, from British Columbia to Louisiana. If there is an impression that becomes a deeper and deeper conviction every time that I return to that country, it is that the most interesting woman in the world is the American woman. . . . I have never seen in America an absolutely, helplessly plain woman. She is always in the possession of a redeeming something which saves her. She may be ever so homely (as the Americans say), she looks intelligent, a creature that has been allowed to think for herself, that has never been sat upon. . . . Allowed from the tenderest age almost every liberty, accustomed to take the others, she is free, easy, perfectly natural, with the consciousness of her influence, her power; able by her intelligence and education to enjoy all the intellectual pleasures of life, and by her keen powers of observation and her native adaptability to fit herself for all the conditions of life; an exquisite mixture of a coquette without affectation and a blue-stocking without spectacles or priggishness; the only woman, however beautiful and learned she may be, with whom a man feels perfectly at his ease—a sort of fascinating good fellow, retaining all the best attributes of womanhood. . . . I can not help thinking that there exists in some American women a little mild contempt for that poor creature that is called a man. And, how is that in a country where the women receive such delightful, and, for that matter, well-deserved attentions at the hands of the men, and that throughout the length and breadth of the country? Well, I think the educational system of America explains the phenomenon. . . . In every grade of educational life, among the masses of the people, boys and girls are educated together, side by side on each bench a boy, a girl, a boy, a girl. Now the official statistics of the Education Department declare that in every State of the Union the number of diplomas and certificates obtained by girls is larger than the number obtained by boys. When I heard that statement, I said this to myself (kindly follow my little argument): 'Is it not just possible that the young American boys, when they saw what those girls next to them could do, said to themselves, 'Heaven! who would have thought so'? Is it not also possible that the young American girls, when they saw what those boys next to them could do, exclaimed, 'Good gracious! is that all?' . . . Ah, my dear European men, who clamor at the top of your voices for the higher education o women, be careful! You will be found out, and, like your fellow men of America, by and by you will have to take the back seat. . . . . .

"The Anglo-Saxon new woman is the most ridiculous production of modern times, and destined to be the most ghastly failure of the century. She is *par excellence* the woman with a grievance, and self-labeled the greatest nuisance of modern society. The new woman wants to retain all the privileges of her sex, and secure besides all those of a man; she wants to be a man and to remain a woman. She will fail to become a man, but she may succeed in ceasing to be a woman. And now, where is that new woman to be found? Put together a hundred women, intelligent and of good society; take out the beautiful ones; then take out the married ones who are loved by their husbands and their children, and kindly seek the new woman among what is left—ugly women, old maids, and disappointed and neglected wives. . . . When a woman is beautiful she is generally satisfied with playing a woman's part. The tedious women-righters embrace the thankless career of exponents of women's grievances because they have never found anything better to embrace. I hate the woman who appears in public. I hate the woman who lectures in public or in private. I hate the woman who rises to make a speech after dinner. I hate the woman who speaks about politics, and would like to sit in parliament so as to transform it into a chatterment. I hate the scientific woman who lectures on evolution or writes on natural philosophy. I hate the lady physician, the lady lawyer, the lady member of the school board, the lady preacher, the lady president, the lady secretary, the lady reciter, even the lady who conducts an orchestra. I hate the prominent woman. And, altho I don't see her, I hate the woman who writes a book, and feel almost ready to exclaim with Alphonse Karr: 'One book more and one woman less!' Compared to all these, how I love the pretty woman who dresses well, smiles pleasantly, parts her hair in the middle, and has never done anything in her life! 'Ah!' will exclaim the hateful woman, 'but see, she wears the collar of servitude.' Nonsense! the marks that you see on her neck are not those of a collar of servitude, but those made by the arms of the husband and the children that clasp her round it."

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CURRENT POETRY.

Dream.

By ZONA GALE.

Last night I dreamed I saw my mother young.
I never knew her till her hair was gray.
Last night I saw the wrinkles smoothed away
And pearls about her satin shoulders strung.
Out from our homely tools of toil among
She came as if she knew them not. There lay
Old hopes in her young eyes. Faintly to-day
Are sounding the dead madrigals she sung.

I, who watched the stolen march of days,
And would not see the days they stole away,
Moved breathlessly to meet her, mute with praise,
But, ah, the vibrant hand that in mine lay
Was not the one I love upon my hair;
Nor hers the mother eyes, deep, deep with prayer!

—In *The Bookman* for July.

The Promise of the Hawthorn.

By A. C. SWINBURNE.

Spring sleeps and stirs and trembles with desire
Pure as a babe's that nestles toward the breast.
The world, as yet an all unstricken lyre,
With all its chords alive and all at rest,
Feels not the sun's hand yet, but feels his breath
And yearns for love made perfect. Man and bird,
Thrilled through with hope of life that casts out death,
Wait with a rapturous patience till his word
Speak heaven, and flower by flower and tree by tree
Give back the silent strenuous utterance. Earth,
Alive awhile and joyful as the sea,
Laughs not aloud in joy too deep for mirth,
Presageful of perfection of delight,
Till all the unborn green buds be born in white.

—London *Saturday Review.*

Clasping the Cloud.

By EDMUND GOSSE.

[Stephen Gwynn, in reprinting these verses in London *Literature*, writes that they "are simply and absolutely perfect in their kind; they have the charm of Horace in his lesser odes, saying a common thing in a way that gives distinction and individuality to one of the permanent sentiments of human beings."]

I yearn not for the fighting fate
That holds and has achieved:
I live to watch, and meditate,
And dream—and be deceived.

Thine be the visionary star
That vibrates on the sea;
I deem Ixion happier far
Than Jupiter could be.

The Heart of the Woods.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

I hear it beat in morning still
When April skies have lost their gloom,
And through the woods there runs a thrill
That wakes arbutus into bloom.

I hear it throb in sprouting May,—
A muffled murmur on the breeze,
Like mellow thunder leagues away,
Or booming voice of distant seas.

In daisied June I catch its roll,
Pulsing through the leafy shade;
And fain I am to reach its goal,
And see the drummer unafraid.

Or when the autumn leaves are shed,
And frosts attend the fading year,
Like secret mine sprung by my tread
A covey bursts from hiding near.

I feel its pulse 'mid winter snows,
And feel my own with added force,
When red-ruff drops his cautious pose,
And forward takes his humming course.

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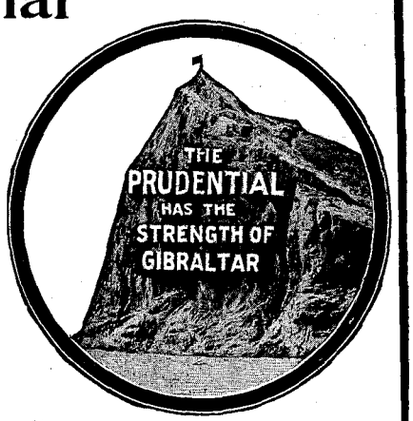

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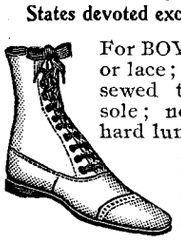

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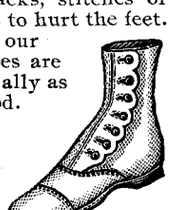

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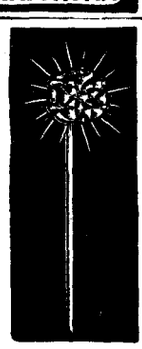

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The startled birches shake their curls,
A withered leaf leaps in the breeze;
Some hidden mortar speaks, and hurls
Its feathered missile through the trees.

Compact of life, of fervent wing,
A dynamo of feathered power,
Thy drum is music in the spring,
Thy flight is music every hour.

—In *Atlantic Monthly* for July.

PERSONALS.

"Little Breeches."—When the appearance of children is required upon the stage during the progress of a drama, there are many small folks—the majority poor and only too glad to earn a dollar or fifty cents a night—who may very easily be procured. Miss Clara Morris, in her always interesting "Stage Notes," tells in this month's *Critic* her experiences with such little actors and actresses. She writes:

"They were of all kinds and qualities—some well-to-do, some very poor, some gentle and fairly well mannered, some wild as steers, some brazen-faced and pushing, some sweet and shy and modest. I had one little child, a mere tot, take hold of the ribbon with which I tied my cape and ask me how much it was a yard; she also inquired about the quality of the narrow lace-edge on my handkerchief, and being convinced it was real, sharply told me to look out it didn't get 'stoled.' One little girl came every night, as I sat waiting for my cue, to rub her fingers up and down over the velvet collar of my cape. Touching the soft, yielding surface seemed to give her exquisite pleasure, and I caught the same child standing behind me when I wore the rich red dress, holding her hands up to it, as to a fire for warmth. Poor little soul! she had sensibility and imagination both."

At one time, while playing "Miss Moulton," which required a number of children for the first act, Miss Morris procured a very little girl for a boy's part. The story connected with the small actress is particularly interesting and is as follows:

"She was a flaxen blonde, and her mother had dressed her in bright sky blue, which was it itself an odd color for a little boy to wear. Then the small breeches were so evidently mother-made, the tiny bits of legs surmounted with such an enormous breadth of seat, the wee Dutch-looking blue jacket, and the queer blue cap on top of the flaxen curls, gave the little creature the appearance of a Dutch doll. The first sight of her, or perhaps I should say 'him'—the first sight of him provoked a ripple of merriment, but when he turned full about on his bits of legs and toddled up stage, giving a full, perfect view of those trousers to a keenly observant public, people laughed the tears into their eyes. And this baby noted the laughter and resented it with a thrust-out lip and a frowning knit of his level brows that was funnier than even his blue clothing—and after that one Parthian glance at the audience, he invariably toddled to me, and hid his face in my dress. From the very first night the child was called 'Little Breeches,' and to this day I know her by no other name.

"Time passed by fast—so fast; years came, years went. . . . ."

. . . . "One evening in a southern Californian city, as I left my room ready for the first act of this play, the doorman told me a young woman had coaxed so hard to see me for just one moment that, ignoring orders, he had come to ask me if he might bring her in; she was not begging for anything, just a moment's interview. Rather wearily I gave permission, and in a few moments I saw him directing her toward me. A very slender, very young bit of a woman, a mere girl, in fact, tho she held in her arms a small white bundle. As she came smilingly up to me I perceived that she was very blonde. I bowed and said 'Good evening' to her, but she kept on looking in smiling silence at me for a moment or two, then said, eagerly: 'Don't you know me, Miss Morris?'

"I looked hard at her. 'No,' I said, 'and if I have met you before, it's strange, for while I can not remember names, my memory for faces is remarkable.'

"'Oh, she said in deep disappointment. 'Can't you remember me at all, not at all?'

"Her face fell, she pushed out her nether lip, she knit her level, flaxen brows.

"I leaned forward suddenly and touched her hand, saying: 'You are not—you can't be—my little——?'

"'Yes, I am,' she answered delightedly. 'I'm Little Breeches!'

"'And this?' I asked, touching the white bundle.

"'Oh,' she cried, 'this is *my* Little Breeches, but I shan't dress him in bright blue!'

"'Good heavens!' I exclaimed, 'how old are you—and how old am I?'

"'Well,' she replied, 'I'm almost eighteen, and as you look just exactly as you did when I saw you last, it doesn't matter, as I can see, how many years have passed.' (Oh, clever Little Breeches!)

"Then having had Little Breeches sd kissed and honestly admired, she trotted away satisfied, and only as I made my entrance on the stage did it occur to me that I had not asked her name, so she ends as she began, simply Little Breeches."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

On the Contrary.—CHICAGO MAN: "To be perfectly candid, politics are rotten with us, and I suppose they are with you."

BOSTON MAN: "On the contrary, politics is rotten with us."—*Puck.*

Why!—Why is it folks sit this way in
The car we miss,
While in the car we catch at last
We'rejammedlikethis?
—*Philadelphia Press.*

Those Unnecessary Questions.—CHEERFUL IDIOT: "What's the purpose of those letter scales?"

POSTAL CLERK (wearily): "We use 'em o

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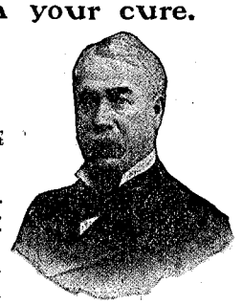

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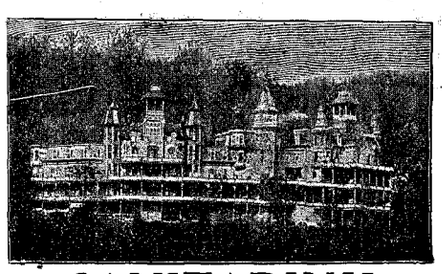

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weigh our words on, so as not to ask foolish questions. Next!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

How it Will Soon Be.—MR SUBBUBS (pleadingly): "Can't you help me out for a few days until I make other arrangements?"

MISS O'ROURKE (the cook): "Not on yer loife! Me toime is booked solid fer eighteen months ahead, all one wake shtands."—*Puck.*

The Commercial Scored.—DISAGREEABLE PASSENGER (to commercial traveler sitting by open window): "Excuse me, sir, but that open window is very annoying."

C. T. (pleasantly): "I'm sorry, but I'm afraid you'll have to grin and bear it."

D. P.: "I wish you would close it, sir."

C. T.: "Would like to accommodate you, but I can't."

D. P.: "Do you refuse to close that window, sir?"

C. T.: "I certainly do."

D. P.: "If you don't close it I will."

C. T.: "I'll bet you won't."

D. P.: "If I go over there I will."

C. T.: "I'll give you odds you won't."

D. P.: "I'll ask you once more, sir, will you close that window?"

C. T.: "No, sir; I will not."

D. P. (getting on his feet): "Then I will, sir."

C. T.: "I would like to see you do it."

D. P. (placing his hands on the objectionable window): "I'll show you whether I will or not, sir."

C. T. (as disagreeable passenger tugs at window): "Why don't you close it?"

D. T. (getting red in the face): "It—appears—to be stuck."

C. T.: "Of course it is. I tried to close it before you came in."

And then the disagreeable passenger felt foolish, and the other passengers chuckled audibly.—*Tit-Bits.*

Some Examination Answers.

O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!

"If," said an Albany examiner recently, "some of the immortals of literature and history could see themselves as the public school children of New York State can see them, a cold shudder would start in Westminster Abbey and sweep around the earth until it lost itself in the corridors of our own Hall of Fame." And judging by the following startling historical facts, which the London *Academy* aptly calls "gems," we too would shudder, if we were not forced to laugh:

"Boadicea was a lady who had trouble with the Pope.

"'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' was written by R. W. Emerson, and its general plan is to produce perfect etiquette at table.

"Persephone was the gardess of the gates of Tartarus. She is said to have been girded with a mantle gored with blood.

"Medieval chivalry developed this way. First the knight was any one who wanted to perform military service. Then chivalry was a Brotherhood of Knights formed of strong men who wished to do patrol service. They were model policemen.

"Puritans were a class of people that came into existence and wanted the church's sweeping done more rapidly.

"The Pilgrims were a religious sex that did not believe in the doctoring of the Church of England.

"The only means of communication the Colonists had was by horseback, and in this way it took quite a long time for a letter to go to Europe.

"The Five Nations were the Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, and Tomahawks.

"The Habeas Corpus Act was an act compelling the relatives of a dead person to produce his corpse in court should a dispute arise.

"Italy embraces the Po and the Island of Sicily.

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"2. Says we are all descended from monkeys.
"3. Can't find the missing link.
"4. Crank."

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 15.—The military commanders direct the provisional government of Tien-Tsin to undertake the destruction of the Taku forts.

July 16.—It is announced that the deadlock over the indemnity question among the ministers, which has now lasted over a month, still continues, and the outlook is not improved; United States Commissioner Rockhill postpones his departure from Peking.

July 17.—A despatch from St. Petersburg declares that Mongolia is now Russian and that a Chinese frontier station has been fortified and garrisoned by Russian troops.

July 20.—The ministers at Peking agree regarding the mortgaging of the maritime customs to the extent of 4 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 15.—British troops capture the camp of Scheeper; some men and stores are taken, but the bulk of the commando escape.

July 16.—Cape Colony Premier Sprigg issues an address to the vigilance committee there, declaring that the situation in the South African colonies is more favorable, and that the Cape Government is cooperating with Lord Kitchener in hopes of bringing about a settlement.

July 18.—Lord Kitchener reports that Captain Charles Botha has been killed; the secret correspondence between Boer leaders, captured recently, is made public by the British War Office.

July 21.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of President Kruger, dies from pneumonia at Pretoria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 15.—Andrew Carnegie signs the deed giving $10,000,000 to the University of Edinburgh.

Colombian soldiers at Carthagena mutiny, and a Liberal revolution is feared.

July 17.—Lord Pauncefote, in an interview in London, discusses the prospects for a new canal treaty, reciprocity arrangements, and the work of the Joint High Commission.

July 18.—The crops in England are suffering for lack of rain, and London has a spell of intense heat.

General Cavero, a Carlist, is killed and nearly fifty other persons are injured in encounters between Catholics and Free-Thinkers at Saragossa, Spain.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic exploring expedition sails from Tromsoë, Norway, for the North.

July 19.—Lord Russell pleads guilty to bigamy before the House of Lords, and is sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The consul-general from Ecuador at Valparaiso is murdered in the center of the city.

Count Leo Tolstoy, who has been suffering from fever for several days, is reported to be better.

July 20.—Mr. Bond, Newfoundland premier, and Mr. Reid, the contractor, reach, an agreement by which railroad, land, and telegraph lines are relinquished to the Government.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech before the City Library Club at London, repeats his charges of mismanagement of the Liberal Party.

Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson arrive in London from Cape Colony.

July 20.—Reports from Siberia say that owing to a two months' drouth, the crops are almost a total loss; measures are being taken to avert famine.

The Spanish Senate rejects a motion, opposed by the premier, Señor Sagasta, to determine who was responsible for Spain's disaster in the Spanish-American war.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 15.—The big steel strike ordered by the Amalgamated Association of steel, iron, and tinplate workers is begun, and about 70,000 men quit work; it is announced that the stationary firemen in Pennsylvania mines will also strike.

July 16.—Rains in Kansas and Missouri relieve the effects of one of the severest drouths in recent years.

Nearly ten thousand delegates to the Epworth League convention arrive in San Francisco.

July 17.—There are no new developments in the steel strike, and it is believed that the struggle may be a prolonged one; many of the firemen and miners are also on strike.

Postmaster-General Smith issues orders making radical reforms in second-class mail regulations; it is believed that the changes may make one-cent letter postage possible.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield dies at Cold Spring, N. Y.

July 18.—The Navy Department purchases the big steel dry-dock at Havana from the Spanish Government for $185,000.

The fifth international convention of the Epworth League is opened in San Francisco, and messages from President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt are read.

The striking firemen connected with the United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania are ordered back to work.

July 19.—Officials in Washington assent that it is the intention of the United States Government to hold all the important fortifications in Cuba, including the Morro Castle at Havana.

The trial of Robert S. Fosburgh, on charge of killing his sister, is carried on at Pittsfield, Mass., and is attracting wide attention.

Robert F. Westcott, founder of Westcott's Express, dies suddenly in Richfield Springs.

July 20.—The steel strike situation remains unchanged on both sides.

Governor Allen of Porto Rico arrives in Boston, on his way to present the Porto Rican free-trade resolution to President McKinley.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

July 16.—*Philippines:* Adjutant-General Corbin and Surgeon-General Sternberg arrive in Manila on the transport *Hancock*.

July 18.—The islands of Cebu and Bohol and the province of Batangas, Luzon, after three months of civil government, are to be returned to military rule, owing to their incomplete pacification.

July 20.—*Cuba:* Little opposition is shown to the decision of the United States to occupy Morro Castle.

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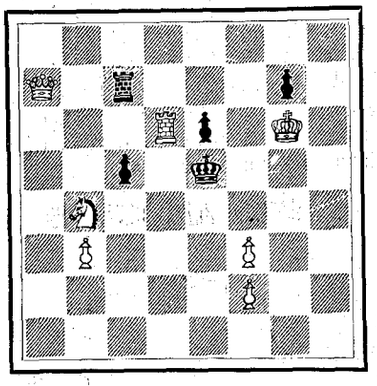
Problem 575.

By U. BACHMANN.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

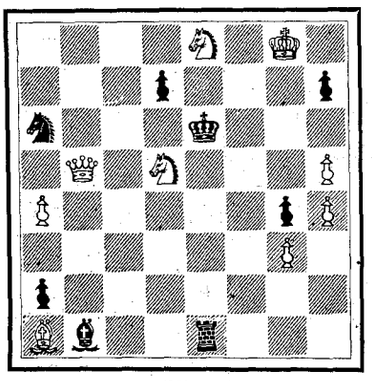
8; Q 1 r 3 p 1; 3 R p 1 K 1; 2 p 1 k 3; 1 S 6; 1 P 3 P 2; 5 P 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 576.

By DR. TH. SCHAAD.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

4 S 1 K 1; 3 p 3 p; s 3 k 3; 1 Q 1 S 3 P; P 5 pP; 6 P 1; p 7; B b 2 r 3.

White mates in three moves.

These problems were composed for the solving-tourney of the eleventh Congress of the Swiss Chess-Association. The first prize was won by Erw. Grob, who solved the three-mover in thirty minutes.

Good Advice to Solvers.

We strongly advise the student to solve entirely from the diagram. With the board and men there is a tendency to move the pieces about, and, therefore the student does not get the full benefit of his analysis; but by using the diagram he is compelled to exercise that reasoning analytical power that is the essence of true solving. Nearly all the best solvers can dispense with the board, and many, indeed, find it an actual encumbrance. We firmly believe that this kind of solving does far more good than solving from the board. In an especial degree it increases the power of concentration, quickens the perceptions, and strengthens the memory.—DR. SCHAPIRO in *The Baltimore American*.

Solution of Problems.

No. 568.

(Change B from Kt 4 to Kt 2.)

Key-move, Q x Q P.

No. 570.

1. K—K sq / K x Kt	2. R x P ch / K—Q 4	3. B—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q mates
1. ..... / Kt—B 4	2. Kt x Kt / Any	3. B—B sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Kt x Kt / P x Kt	3. Q—R 8, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 3	2. Kt x P / K x Kt	3. B—B sq, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. Q—R 8, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 4	2. Q—Q 2 ch / K x Kt	3. Q—Q Kt 2, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 7	2. Q—B 2 ch / K x Kt (must)	3. Q—B 5, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. M., Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. C. W. R., Boyce, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

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570 (only): The Rev. J. G. L., Walhalla, S. C.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments (568): "Very good all but the capture"—M. M.; "Of a class which is not supposed to be submitted—commencing with a capture—otherwise in every respect a subtle and charming composition"—W. R. C.; "Well constructed"—A. De R. M.; "Key-move a violation of principles"—H. M. C.; "Good, but rather easy"—H. V. F.; "Very fine, but the initial capture is a blemish"—G. D.; "Not difficult"—H. W. F.; "It teased, perplexed, and vexed me"—A K.

(570): "A very fine and difficult 3-er"—M. M.; "The key is not golden, but the after-play is"—G. D.; "A thing of beauty"—J. G. L.; "Fine"—A K.; "I admire this very much"—J. E. W.

A K, and J. T. G, Womack, Tex., got 569.

Several solvers condemn 568 as an unpardonable violation of the law that forbids a capture for the key-move. We believe that it is the opinion of problematists that of the forbidden key-moves, a capture of a P or minor piece is least objectionable. In "Chess Problems," edited by James Rayner, there are two first-prize problems, one by B. G. Laws, the other by G. Planck, two very distinguished composers, that begin with captures. Mr. Rayner says that such keys "are not praiseworthy and only tolerable because some beautiful strategy can not otherwise be expressed." In Mr. Pulitzer's problem, the blemish, if it be one, is diminished by the fact that the capture places the Q *en prise*. This is not true in the two prize problems to which we have referred.

Of the number of "tries" received, Q—Kt 8, threatening mate, deserves notice, on account of the really fine reply, B—Q sq, the only move to stop the mate.

Lasker.

Mr. G. Reichelm, expert, editor, and critic, gives some "impressions" of the Champion of the World in *Checkmate*, from which we take the following:

"What strikes you principally about the Champion in his fairness—there is nothing of the mountebank about him. If you state to him a new proposition he does not let on that the same thought occurred to himself. If you show him a new analysis he does not, apparently, look out of the window (keeping one eye cocked on the board) and afterwards work it off as his own. . . . Now as to Chess. There are positions and there are positions. . . . The deeper situations resolve themselves into two kinds: First, complete situations, which offer a fruitful soil for combinations of the highest order—the so-called poetry of the game—in which Pillsbury stands on a level with Lasker. One branch, however, remains, and this Dr. Lasker has made peculiarly his own, and in which he has no rival. We allude to situations where, say, one player has a slight, very slight, advantage, but which, by the finest system of play on mathematically accurate lines, is susceptible of being turned into a win. . . . Other masters have their fads of study, which they work up by fits and starts, and their chief reliance on entering a tourney is to have some novelties in the openings up their sleeves. With Dr. Lasker the entire field of Chess is his fad, and not anything of value on the game published (problem, end-game, or what not) is regarded by the Champion of the World as beneath his notice. I can also say that he is the great mathematician of Chess."

In a recent interview, Lasker said:

"The successful Chess-player must be a seeker after truth, a man with broad and elevated ideas. What is called sharpness or trickery never yet made a really great Chess-player. Not, of course, that keenness and a certain amount of what is called trickery are not at times valuable adjuncts to success, but they should be subordinate to higher ideals and conceptions. In a certain degree, too, mastery of the game is an acquired matter, for close, patient study is an indispensable factor, but something more than this is required to make a really great Chess-player."

The Champion recently played twenty-five games simultaneously in Baltimore, winning twenty-three, and losing two to A. W. Schofield, Champion of Maryland, and Mr. W. L. Jackson. *The Baltimore American*, in giving an account of this exhibition, has this to say of Lasker's style of play: "He has always been considered a hard, dry, mathematical player, marvelously accurate in the end-game; but his play lacks the brilliancy and attractiveness of an Anderssen or of a Morphy. Still, the best general is the one who makes the fewest mistakes; and so is it in the mimic battlefield of the Chess-board."

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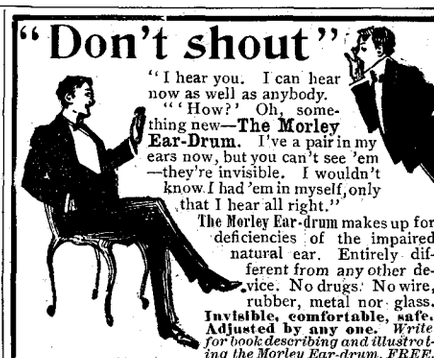

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